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Provincial Exhibition,

TORONTO, 1858.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

Entering at the gate of the Exhibition Grounds, the first object of interest is, of course, the Exhibition Buildings, known more familiarly as the CRYSTAL PALACE. We are indebted to the "Hand Book of Toronto" for the following elaborate description of the Building :

The palace is cruciform in style, the main body of it forming a parallelogram 256 feet in length, and 96 feet in width,—with two central projections in the north and south parallels, 16 feet by 64 feet, and 16 feet by 44 feet, giving and extreme width of 144 feet, which includes a covered entrance or porch in the southern front, 16 by 32 feet. There are four entrance doors, one in the centre of each parallel. The total area under the roof is upwards of 33,280 superficial feet, which includes a space of 1,280 superficial feet, covered by four spacious stairs leading to the gallery. The superficial extent of the gallery is estimated at 11,000 feet; the extreme height from the ground floor to the central roof is 55 feet. The walls are chiefly cast iron and glass, after the design in a considerably modified sense, of the Crystal Palace of 1851. The glare of the circular tin roof relieves the eye a little as you approach; but the building looks very low, and as if crushed down by the superincumbent mass of roof. It would have been greatly improved in effect had the glass walls been carried up by the line of the gallery floor some three or four feet, or had the roof been broken by perpendicular lights to relieve it from that heavy dome

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appearance. This would of course have involved an extra expenditure, which the exchequer of the Association, perhaps, did not warrant.

As already stated, the walls are chiefly cast iron and glass. They are 16 feet 10 inches high. The girders, which form their upper line, are supported by 44 iron columns, dividing the entire building into 48 compartments of 16 feet. Each of these compartments is filled up with wooden frame-work to a height of five feet, and with three circular headed sashes 8 feet 6 inches in height by 5 feet wide, each containing 15 lights 31 inches by 10⅛. The interior of the building is divided by columns reaching from the floor to the roof, and forming a nave, with northern and southern transepts, and two extended aisles. These aisles are again divided longitudinally by two rows of columns, forming a central parallelogram 80 feet by 32 feet, and two side ones 80 feet by 16 feet. The nave is 64 feet square within the columns, and is lighted by a window in the roof 23 feet square, with tapering lights 34 inches long each. The transepts are 64 feet by 16 feet each. In the eastern corner of the northern transept there is a saloon 16 feet square fitted up for the accommodation of the ladies in attendance at the exhibition; in the western corner there is an office of similar dimensions for the Secretary; and in the centre of this same transept an orchestra 32 feet by 20 is erected, having a semi-circular front of plain truss railing, supported by a row of wooden columns. It contains four rows of seats, also semi-circular, for the accommodation of the performers, and immediately behind these there is a platform seven feet square for the reception of an organ.

In the centre of the nave and immediately in front of the orchestra a fountain is erected to play during the exhibition.

The entrance transept doors are 20 feet wide by 14 feet high, all finished uniform with the walls. The main building is well ventilated, having forty-four ventilators 3 feet 3 by 4 feet 9 inches at regular intervals round the walls immediately under the gallery floors. Four substantial stairs, 7 feet 6 inches wide, each having two landings, lead to the galleries, which extend round the whole building, with a width of floor of 16 feet, guarded at its inner extremity by a plain truss railing 3 feet high. The tread of the stairs is 12 inches with an easy lift of 7 inches, while the height is greatly relieved by the spacious landings. The roof of the aisles rises 16 feet from the gallery floor, forming an arch of 24½ feet span from the eaves. The aisles are each lighted by one window 64 feet by 16 feet wide, with side lights 3 feet high, the frames of which represent girders. The span of the central roof over the nave is 68 feet, supported by four pairs of principals, each rising 16 feet from the termination of the arch of the aisle roof, and 54 feet from the main floor. In the centre of this roof is the large square window already alluded to, which lights the nave. Four tie rods stretch across at right angles from the spring of this centre roof. These ties are of 1¼ inch iron, stretching 68 feet, tied at two different points, and supported by perpendicular rods 16 feet long.

Eleven principals of a similar character to those in the centre roof support the roof of the aisles, each having a span of of 32 feet, with a rise of 47½ feet. This part of the design is very heavy, and would have been greatly relieved had there been half the number of principals, framed a little heavier and sprung from the top of each column. The roof is all of

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TORONTO, C. W.

wood, covered with tin, on the American ridge principle, affording the most perfect security against leakage, at least from any ordinary storm. The spandrils of the roof seem unnecessarily heavy looking, they are, of course, all the more substantial. Twenty-four ventilators, similar in size to those in the main building, ventilate the galleries. In regard to the statistical department of the building, it may be stated that 300 ten feet squares, or 30,000 feet of tin, upwards of 300,000 feet of lumber, 9,000 feet of glass, 36 cwt. of nails, 98 tons of cast iron, have been used in its construction. The girders were tested to a pressure of eight tons, which is far more than they will be required to sustain. The glass was imported by the builders from Messrs Chance, Brothers, Birmingham. It is a finely obscured thick plate, similar to what was used in the Dublin Exhibition building. The cast iron work,—columns and girders,—was prepared at the St. Lawrence Foundry, by William Hamilton & Son, Founders and Machinists.

The work altogether reflects the utmost credit upon the enteprising firm of Smith, Burke & Co., not only for its substantial appearance but for the expedition displayed in its construction. On the 22nd of May the tenders were received by the Committee, and on the 5th of September, a little over three months, the building was taken off their hands. It is in fact one of the few public works constructed in Toronto to the spirit and letter of the contract, without the slightest scope for even the suspicion of a *job*. Had the Committee been able to expend another thousand pounds or so in elevating the glass walls, or in breaking the solid massive roof, it would have heightened the effect of the building considerably. As it is, they have made a great step in advance of anything hitherto connected with the display of our arts and manufactures, and when the City of Toronto gets somewhat relieved from its burthensome debt, something more magnificent, I have no doubt, will be achieved.

OUR TROUBLES.

The difficulties of getting up anything like an accurate description of the thousands of articles on exhibition in one day are so evident, that it is needless to say that our task must be imperfectly performed. The late arrival of the greater part of the articles, and the impossibility of arranging them in anything like proper order in so short a time, renders it directly impossible for us to present a full description to-day. We intend, therefore, completing the description to-day, and will issue TO-MORROW a SECOND EDITION, which will also contain all that is to-day presented, and an account of the proceedings intervening, forming a complete account of the exhibition, and coupling with it much other valuable information. In the meantime, we crave the indulgence of our readers, directing their attention to the large amount of useful matter we have compiled, printed, bound, and published for FIVE CENTS.

With this prefatory announcement we proceed to our task.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

We will commence our tour of observation at the Eastern Entrance. Beginning at the head of the stand on the north side of the eastern wing are a number of scales and weights, the former exhibited by Messrs. Dally, Ware & Co., of Hamilton, the latter by Messrs. H. Piper & Bro., Inspector of Weights and Measures, Toronto. The scales are well worthy attention, both on account of the excellence of the material and finish, and also because of the nicety with which they are balanced, the bearings being of steel. In this latter respect they are superior to the celebrated scales of Fairbanks, of the States. The large platform scales will weigh from half a pound to 25 cwt. Mr. John Mills, of Hamilton, exhibited an improvement upon his last air furnace, containing as it does 200 feet of heating surface. The furnace contains 15 different flues, and is adapted to the heating of churches and other public buildings. Either wood or coal may be used as fuel, and the stove is admirably suited to the maintenance of an even temperature. A first-rate case of rifles was shown by Mr. John Grainger, Toronto, No. 1 of which, a double elliptic rifle, was considered a decided improvement on the Lancaster gun. Coal oil lamps were shewn by Messrs. Parson Brothers, who claimed that in the diffusion of the light they were superior to those of English or American manufacture. Mr. H. G. Booth, Toronto, had a creditable stand of tin, copper, and brass, whilst Messrs. Moore & Co., of Hamilton, showed some good Japan ware. Mr. Wm. H. Rice, of Toronto, excelled in wire work, one of the best specimens of which was an ingenious rat-trap, well calculated to deceive the most wary of those very troublesome customers. Mr. Rice also shewed wire cloth and wire hoop of capital workmanship. Mr. D. R. Wallace, of Montreal, a sewing machine. Mr. H. Yates, of Brantford, a slide valve indicator for a locomotive. Mixed oils—both vegetable and animal—so as to constitute what the exhibitor denominated "anti-friction grease," were shewn by Mr. Joseph Archer, of Toronto, who states that they neither freeze on the machinery in winter nor drop off it during the hottest days of summer—a rare combination of qualities. Mr. Israel Seaman shewed a good rotatory grain separator, and also a bran duster and smut mill. Mr. Geo. Campbell, of Toronto, blacksmith's portable iron forges. A new sewing machine—an improvement on the many improvements made on stitching machinery since the "song of the shirt" saw the light—was busily at work under the direction of Messrs. Butler & Co., of Newmarket, its inventors. It is designed for family use, and does single stitching in a manner which is almost faultless. Mr. John O'Malley, of Toronto, a shingle edging machine. Mr. John Gartshaw, of Dundas, specimens of finishing in iron. We arrive next at the north-east corner of the Palace, which is largely occupied by the goods of Messrs. Thomson, Keith & Co., Toronto. The chief articles in the space allotted to them are a gasometer and fittings, employed in the manufacture of gas from rosin oil, and which it produces at $2 per 1000 feet. If applied to detached country dwellings, it would entirely relieve the inmates thereof of the miseries incident to a state of semi-darkness during our long winter nights. It might be also used with advantage and profit in some of the imperfectly lighted hotels with which the Province abounds. The same firm also exhibited a fine

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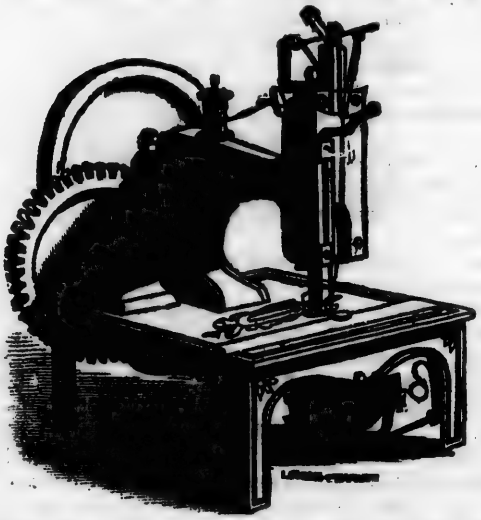
assortment of chandeliers, and some very excellent baths, &c. Mr. Wm. Hodson, of Toronto, brought specimens of handiwork in the shape of window sashes, doors, blinds, &c., whose chief merit were that they had been made to assume a beautifully smooth surface without the aid of sand paper. Mr. Wm. Tait, of Duart, a set of agricultural rakes and forks. C. R. Parkes, of Toronto, wood turnings. The prisoners in the Penitentiary at Kingston sent the results of their industry in the form of rakes and cradles and washing boards, all of which were very creditable specimens of workmanship. The goods were shewn by Messrs. Thomson & Burns, Toronto, agents for Messrs. Drummond & Co., Kingston. Mr. M. B. Veasley, of Hamilton, and Messrs Smith & Caulkins, exhibited clean sweeping brooms.

An ingenious portable stool was exhibited by Mr. G. C. Campbell, of Niagara, who specially recommended it to Camp Meeting devotees. Mr. J. W. Esmond, of Toronto, showed a refrigerator, and Mr. Platt Hinman, of Haldimand, an oxen yoke and bows. A splendid oak hall door, the panels of which are of stained glass, was exhibited by Mr. Burrows of Toronto, the glass having been stained by Mr. W. H. Brummitt, of Toronto. Next came a re-acting churn, by Mr. Ira S. Lefler, of Streetsville, and a beehive by Mr. R. C. Gill of Cramahe. Some very fine split shingles were exhibited by Mr. Peter Peltier, of Barrie. Mr. E. C. Scarlett, of Toronto, showed machine-wrought mouldings and panelled door. Messrs. Smith, Burke & Co., of Toronto, also exhibited a panelled door and window shutters; Mr. John Hogg, of Toronto, a churn; Mr. John C. Gamble, patent self-fastening metallic roofing; Mr. Robert S. Dodd, Ayr, specimens of roofers' works. Some well-finished plumbers' work was shown by Mr. Harding, of Toronto. He had beer pumps, improved baths, and last and most interesting of all, patent incubator for hatching chickens. The inmates of the Penitentiary do not excel in agricultural implements alone. Here was exhibited by Mr. J. P. Milliner, of Kingston, a lot of tools of polished steel, made by the Provincial prisoners, which would not discredit the best steel toy maker in the country. Messrs. Chewett & Co., Kingston, showed samples of axles. Printers' "chases" and horse shoes were exhibited together by Mr. Henry Doane, of Toronto, who proved himself a friend to the travelling biped as well as quadruped, by his machines for improving the shape of that auxiliary to boot-making which the crabbed cobbler is charged with having thrown at his wife. There were likewise horse shoes by Mr. William Howard, of Streetsville, as well as by Mr. George Savage, of Toronto, Mr. Hugh Ross, of York Mills, and Mr. Wm. Mactaffy, of Brampton, the latter of whom also exhibited some excellent steel carriage springs. Mr. S. Webster, of Elora, showed tin ware, and Messrs. Mitchell, Murray & Co., of Hamilton, a good collection of nails.

Mr. Alex. Messer, of Toronto; Mr. Robert Ord, of Niagara; and Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hamilton, had each self-acting car-couplers, by the employment of which to railway carriages it would seem to be a matter of the utmost difficulty for them to play truant to the engine. Mr. Edward Preston sent som "pretty specimens of miniature saws; and Mr. George Cummings, of Niagara, a well got-up slide steam-valve. Children's carriages, of handsome manufacture, were shown by Mr. Elijah Palmer, of

SINGER & Co.'s



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SINGER'S LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STRUCLER AND FAMILY MACHINES, adapted for all kinds of Sewing, from a Shirt Collar to the Tug of a Harness.

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Toronto; Messrs. Starr and Pingally, of Cobourg; and Mr. W. Pingally, Jun., Toronto. Messrs. Skinner and Co., of Gananoque Globe Works, exhibited some specimens of hames. Very fine specimens of basket-work were sent by Mr. Osborne, of Toronto. A fanning machine, worked by clock machinery, with fly-whisk attached, was shown by Mr. E. Jasper, of Toronto. On the stand by its side were turned broom-handles, by Mr. W. Tait, of Duart.

(*For continuation see SECOND EDITION, to be issued To-morrow.*)

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The western portion of the building is occupied with the products of the field and garden. Festoons of evergreens have been hung from pillar to pillar, which together with the varied foliage of the shrubs, elevated on the stalls placed along the centre of the transept, cause this portion of the exhibition to present a very attractive appearance. The collection of flowers yesterday was not very great, but that will not be the case to day, as exhibitors naturally wishing to make the best show when most people would be present to witness it, have kept back the more fragile of their products until the final opening of the Exhibition. But if there was a deficiency of flowers this is by no means the case with fruits and vegetables, Large quantities of the very best Canadian produce, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, and nectarines, side by side with the humbler products of the kitchen garden are to be seen in profusion, and difficult will be the task of the judges who have to decide upon their relative merits.

The culture of the first mentioned fruit, the grape, seems to be receiving increased attention in Canada, to judge from the numerous beautiful and highly tempting specimens shown. The exhibitors are Messrs. T. C. Short, Niagara Falls; Thomas Briggs, jun'r, Kingston; T. C. Campbell, Toronto, gardener for W. H. Boulton, Esq.; S. W. Benson, Belleville; S. J. Brown, Niagara; R. Bugler, London; Adam Wilson, Toronto (a splendid specimen of hot-house grapes); W. H. Read, of Port Dalhousie; Joseph Hargrave, Eglinton: W. Proudfoot, Toronto; James Reynolds, Brockville; — Harrison, Toronto; Mr. Valey, of Toronto, besides exhibiting a quantity of fine grapes, accompanies them with several bottles of wine of his own manufacture.

The next most attractive feature is that perhaps made by the apples, a great quantity having been sent of all sorts, sizes, and descriptions, fit for baking, boiling, or roasting, with others,—will taste best when ate in the state nature has left them.

The principal exhibitors are Messrs. Allen Wilcock, Toronto, Geo. Tattle Toronto, J. D. Humphreys, Toronto, Geo. Murray, York Township, J. H, Anderson, Hamilton, Richard Harper, Whitby, (a farmer who shews twenty varieties of magnificent fruit,) E. C. Campbell, Niagara, A. McKenzie, York Township, Saml. Wood, Etobicoke, R. Sibhaler, York Township, J. Grainger, Toronto, G. J. Miller, Niagara, James Wadsworth, Kingston, W. Applegarth, East Flamboro', W. Ferres, Sorel, C. C. Small, Toronto, Robt. Curice, Niagara, Geo. Lesslie, Toronto, who shews twenty varieties of both pears and apples.

The show of pears is not very large, but some fine specimens are sent by John Gray of Toronto, S. B. Harrison, Toronto, E. C. Campbell, Niagara

S. P. COLEMAN,

LONDON PRACTICAL HATTER AND FURRIER,

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CORNER KING STREET—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

HAVE always in Stock the largest assortment of Builders' and House-furnishing Hardware, &c., &c.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and other Cutlery,
James Dixon & Sons' and Joseph Hutton's Electro Plate,
Brittania Metal Ware—Tea and Coffee Pots,
Papier Maché and Iron Trays, newest designs,
And all other articles of best quality and at lowest prices.

Sole Agents for Taylor's Fire Proof Safes.

Falls, W. H. Rea, Port Dalhousie, and W. Smith, Brantford, both apples and pears. Mr. N. Malo of Niagara Falls sends specimens of some apples grown in 1857, as a curiosity; their age, however, scarcely compensates for their bad appearance.

Of peaches there is not a large quantity, but still quite sufficient to shew that if greater attention were paid to their cultivation we should not be under the necessity of importing any from our American neighbours. The principal exhibitors are Messrs. Eli Varey, Niagara, John Brown, Toronto, and J. H. Anderson, West Flamboro'.

Kingston will this year take the prize for plums, Messrs. Thomas Briggs, and D. Wadsworth of that city having sent a very fine collection. Mr. J. D. Humphrey of this city is also still better; For this class of fruit the season has been very unpropitious.

The Hamilton and Brockville Horticultural Societies have both sent collections of fruit, the latter especially making a very fine shew.

(*For continuation see SECOND EDITION, to be issued To-morrow.*)

Ascending the north stair-case we find in the north-eastern gallery specimens of

BOOKS AND PRINTING.

On the tables were a number of Ledgers and other blank books from the Bindery of Mr. L. Cohn, Toronto. These books have metallic backs, and they have also a new improvement in sewing each section, being lined with a ribbon which strengthens the back and allows the book to open in a very free manner. Mr. Cohn also exhibits a new letter fyle, which is a decided improvement on the old method. Amongst articles worthy of mention is the new method for addressing newspapers and periodicals by a marking press, the invention of J. Spencer, Toronto. G. R. Sanderson exhibits specimens of printed books in good variety. Rowsell & Ellis have some pretty specimens of printing in gold, silver, and colors. The blank book work from Lovell & Gibson's is well worthy of attention, while the letter-press books in antique binding are uniform and have a very substantial appearance. The tooling on the various volumes is skilfully done. The specimens on exhibition belonging to Brown Brothers, bookbinders, reflected the greatest credit on these gentlemen. The ledgers bound in Russia leather were equal to anything hitherto produced in Toronto. A number of letter-press books bound in the antique style with beautifully tooled edges, and having the inside of the boards ornamented with inlaid leather and white satin prettily worked. The specimens of Dutch marbled patterns belonging to this firm will fully equal any of the English makers usually.

D. McGregor, Huron, has on view a number of elegant books, bound in calf and morocco, with tooled edges and sides.

LADIES' WORK.

Miss M. Applegarth, Great Flamboro', has sent in several embroidered articles, many of them being very tastefully worked. They embrace both silk and worsted, and are well worthy of attention. A cactus and a fushia, in wax, by Mrs. Wright, Cooksville, is a very pretty article, and the

FACTS, NOT FABLES!

'Mongst American cities, in numbers a host,
Toronto, in puffing, of late rules the roast ;
Such dodges as travelling circuses try
Are employed to entice the unwary to buy :
Coarse daubings of monsters, called Kings and Sepoys,
Adorn our shop fronts and amuse little boys,
While rival establishments rush to the fray,
With jolly old Lions and young cubs at play,
Fill our papers each morning with empty tirade,
Until lies are considered the staple of trade.
Must all Dry Goods houses descend to pretence,
Nor dare advertise in the language of sense ?
Not believing that clap-trap can carry much weight,
That our Fall Goods are here we beg plainly to state ;
In Blankets and Flannels large stocks we now show,
Which will prove on inspection decidedly low.
White Shirtings at prices exceedingly rare ;
Cloths, Ties, Shirts and Vestings for Gentlemen's wear ;
New styles in Rich Dress Goods, too long to define,
From two to three dollars, and some eight and nine ;
New Delaines and New Cashmeres, the cheapest in town,
The white spots on blue and the red spots on brown ;
New Prints, in fast colors, of patterns quite killing,
Beginning at sixpence, up to a York shilling ;
New Gloves and New Gauntlets and New Scotch Wool Hose,
The wearers we warrant will never be froze ;
Shirt bosoms stitched neater than if made by hand,
From one and three upwards, attention command ;
New Capes in Black Cloth which you've only to see
To acknowledge them cheap at eleven and three ;
Felt Hats, Plumes and Flowers, the fair ones to grace,
Ribbons, Blondes, Veils, Sewed Collars, and Black and White Lace,
In short, every article known in the trade,
So low, no abatement in price can be made.
Then let all who are anxious good value to find
Bear Yonge Street and Cowan's Cheap Store in their mind.

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126, YONGE STREET, WEST SIDE,

Three Doors North of Adelaide Street.

tinting of the flowers is remarkably well executed. Mrs. Wright has also a stand of flowers and a figure of Her Majesty, in wax. Two fire-screens, prettily worked with parti-colored feathers, and a smoking cap of the same materials The work of Miss Applegarth, next claim attention, being executed in a very novel manner. The same lady has also on exhibition a number of articles of Chineal embroiderey. Miss E. Herbert, Toronto, has a large specimen of embroidery in worsted, representing the "Flight into Egypt." To the left of this is an article in the same style, by Miss A. Thornton, Toronto Mrs. J. McCutcheon, Mrs. Unwin (of Toronto), and Miss E. Harper, Etobicoke, have all specimens of raised worsted work, worthy of notice. Mrs. G. Hodgetts, Toronto, exhibits a nicely worked piece of embroidery in worsted. The next article is a sample of raised worsted-work, the production of Miss M. R. Rogers, a young lady only thirteen years of age. This is worked in a very creditable style—the colours are very well chosen, and harmonize beautifully. An elaborate piece of worsted work, by Mrs. Masson, Etobicoke, was much admired by the visitors; and the same remark applies to another specimen, by Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Toronto.

(*For continuation see SECOND EDITION, to be issued To-morrow.*)

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The show of Agricultural Implements is not unusually large, but those on exhibition are exceedingly creditable. Near the entrance gate there is exhibited a pair of Rotary Harrows, which revolve as they are moved along, and which on light soil would do work to good advantage. They are manufactured by Styles & Merrett, Queensville, C. W.

Of Ploughs there are a large number, both of Iron and Wood. Among the latter we noticed excellent articles from Modeland, Brampton, Wilson & Adams, Paris, P. Segar, Paris, Geo. Morley, Thorold, Geo. Kemplatt, Kingston.

Next these ploughs, proceeding westward, will be found a Horse Rake, a Clover Cleaning Machine and a Horse Hoe exhibited by Alason Harris, Clinton.

Mr. E. D. Norton exhibits a Fanning Mill—an improvement on Gleason's patent—which works admirably, and attracted much attention.—Gleason, of Hamilton, also showed one of their mills; as also did Bell and Lamason, St. George; J. M. Smith, and L. Horick, Whitby. An excellent Reaper, from Lutz, Cook, and Co., was the next article. Following this, was a collection of Iron Ploughs from G. Prentiss, Whitby; W. Jeffrey, Thornhill; G. C. McKenzie, Georgetown; J. Burn, Scarboro'; and J. M. Donald, Scarboro': followed by some Wooden Ploughs from J. Hunter, of Markham; Johnson & Allen, Whitby; and John McSherry, St. Davids. A Reaper and a Mower, from Bell & Lamason, St. George, is the next object of interest; behind which are two large Locomotives, from the manufactory of J. Morton, Kingston, intended for the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. A good Cultivator, from Parsons & Co., Browville, is the next article; adjacent to which are Straw Cutters, from Geo. Robson, Whitby; and H. W. McLaren, Lowville.

For continuation, see SECOND EDITION, to be issued To-morrow.

J. SPOONER,

Importer and Dealer in

HAVANA & PRINCIPE CIGARS,

CHEWING AND FANCY TOBACCOS,

COMMON AND FANCY SNUFFS,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TUBES,

Cigar-Cases, Pipe-Covers, Snuff-Boxes, &c., &c.

LATE ST. NICHOLAS SALOON, KING ST., EAST,

TORONTO.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CORNER OF YONGE & FRONT STS.,

TORONTO, C. W.

MESSRS. WALKER & PATTERSON having refitted and re-furnished this House, are now prepared to

Accommodate their Friends and the Public.

Situated in the vicinity of the depots of travel, and adjacent to the Markets, it offers

Facilities for Travellers unsurpassed in this City.

GENERAL RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

TRAINS on the various Railways depart from and arrive at UNION STATION, foot of York Street, during the Exhibition week, as follows:—

GRAND TRUNK, EAST.

	Depart.	Arrive here.
No. 1, to Montreal.....	8.07 A. M.....	10.52 A. M.
No. 2, do, Mixed....	12.07 P. M.....	3.52 P. M.
No. 3, do	5.37 P. M.....	9.07 P. M.

GRAND TRUNK, WEST.

No. 1, to London	11.15 A. M.....	11.00 A. M.
No. 2, do	3.50 P. M.....	4.40 P. M.
No. 3, Special to Guelph, from Queen's Wharf	5.30 P. M.....	8.50 A. M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

No. 1, to Hamilton, &c.....	7.25 A. M.....	9.20 A. M.
No. 2, do	11.07 A. M.....	11.21 A. M.
No. 3, do	5.00 P. M.....	3.45 P. M.
No. 4, Special, from Queen's Wharf.....	6.15 P. M.....	10.15 A. M.
No. 5, from Union Station....	9.30 P. M.....	9.20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

No. 1, to Collingwood	7.15 A. M.....	11.30 A. M.
No. 2, do	4.15 P. M.....	7.30 P. M.

A train will be run every half hour between foot of Simcoe Street and the Exhibition Grounds. Fare, 12½ cents. Tickets for the whole week $1 each. To be had at the Office of the Railway and at Wiman & Co.'s New Store, King Street.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

OF

GROCERIES AT RETAIL.

Intermediate Profits Saved, and the Customer benefitted

BY DEALING AT

DODGSON, SHIELDS & MORTON'S

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets,

WHOSE STOCK OF

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, & General Groceries,

Is large and choice, and imported

EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR EXTENSIVE RETAIL TRADE.

PROVISIONS;

Comprising Hams, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Oatmeal, &c., &c.,

Constantly on hand.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONARIES,

Manufactured and Sold on the Premises.

Remember the wholesome principles on which D. S. & M. conduct their business, viz:

To buy in the Best and Cheapest Markets;
To keep only First-Class Goods;
To make no Misrepresentations in effecting Sales, and
To ask invariably the Lowest Remunerative Prices.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & MORTON,
Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.

Toronto, October, 1858.

LIST OF HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, &c., with the amount of accommodation especially provided by them for visitors attending the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, September and October, 1858.

HOTELS.

No. and Street.	Name.	Horses.	Persons.	No. and Street.	Name	Horses.	Persons.
426, Front St...	Mr. Dillon	40	20	67, King St...	E. Smith	...	20
420, do ...	.....	...	10	do ...	Mrs. Leacey.....	...	40
378, do ...	.....	50	10	432, do ...	.....	14	40
222, do ...	E. Bosworth	4	30	52, do ...	John Mitchell.....	...	30
do ...	Smith — Union Railway Station	...	150	97, do ...	Peru Saloon.....	...	50
36, do ...	.....	...	20	99, do ...	John Quinn.....	...	50
do ...	Mr. Patterson.....	...	250	111, do ...	.....	...	16
14, do ...	Mr. Gilby.....	6	50	115, do ...	.....	8	20
28, do ...	Mr. Newigan	...	250	132, do ...	John Kerr	6	30
60, do ...	Young Canada ...	...	32	142, do ...	.....	4	12
66, do ...	Mr. McGann	...	6	148, do ...	Geo. Spaulding ...	...	70
78, do ...	Mr. Lowney	...	50	156, do ...	J. Seels	...	6
82, do ...	Mr. Hopkins	4	82	162, do ...	.....	...	8
88, do ...	Mrs. Trotter.....	...	60	97, Boulton St	Mr. Newlan.....	12	20
376, do ...	Edward Daly	...	...	83, do ...	Mr. Hesley	...	50
87, West Mar.	Mrs. Peterson.....	9	50	71, do ...	James Houlahan..	...	12
do ...	Michael Murphy..	...	16	167, York St...	Wm. Foy	...	10
86, Market Sq.	Mr. Buttery.....	40	60	138, do ...	John Thompson...	6	12
33, do ...	George Platt	30	150	115, do ...	Hugh Thompson..	6	10
27, do ...	James Black	60	150	do ...	John Bety	4	30
23, do ...	Morgan Davis.....	...	30	53, do ...	E. F. Schweigler...	16	60
do ...	John Quinn.....	...	20	do ...	Rossin House	...	500
do ...	Mrs. Steer	...	80	Colborne St	Full James	...	24
8, Palace St...	John Dill	...	50	do ...	James Crocker ...	32	48
12, do ...	John Monkhouse..	...	60	do ...	— Bairds	12	24
19, do ...	James Heaslip ...	38	34	do ...	Robert Evans.....	...	25
22, do ...	Mr. Roach	60	150	do ...	John Reynolds ...	12	50
do ...	Boyd & Armstrong	260	100	do ...	L. Dale	12	35
74, do ...	Mr. Turner	70	200	do ...	Wm. Lennox	20	38
do ...	Daniel Peterson...	...	20	do ...	Wm. Pope	8	20
429, King St...	A. Reynolds.....	16	20	do ...	James Bennett ...	8	40
410, do ...	John Fee	4	8	44, Scott St...	.....	...	20
338, do ...	Geo. Blackbird ...	...	10	47, do ...	.....	...	18
do ...	Owen Reel	6	12	43, Wellington	Ackerman—Dining	8	a'n
328, do ...	Thomas May	4	20	5, do ...	Thomas Heaslip...	...	16
237, do ...	Geo. Ross	...	11	19, do ...	.....	10	40
220, do ...	Geo. Duffey	12	8	22, do ...	.....	...	16
198, do ...	Joseph Beck	...	20	18, do ...	Wellington Hotel	...	100
192, do ...	Robert Green	...	30	22, do ...	Mr. Scott	6	20
186, do ...	John Kitson	40	50	28, do ...	Mrs. McIntosh ...	...	10
172, do ...	J. Liken	80	40	Melinda St	John Metcalf	300	200
168, do ...	J. Mills	80	80	24, do ...	Mr. Grand	12	20
142, do ...	William Short ...	8	40	94, Bay Street	John Clark	6	24
89, do ...	St. Nicholas—Ref	res	h't	109, do ...	Robinson House...	...	100
69, do ...	Public Dining Roo	do		52, Nelson St..	John Platt	20	100
54, do ...	Thos. McConkey—	do		54, do ...	.....	...	20
32, do ...	H. Hogben	...	30	83, do ...	John Blair	16	28
do ...	Robert Storey.....	...	80	121, do ...	.....	6	20
61, do ...	J. Bevan	...	...	106, do ...	Mrs. Cullivan	6	20
				George St..	Thomas Kenny ...	6	15

A FULL STOCK OF THE BEST KIND

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

THE MOST

FASHIONABLE CLOTHES

ARE MADE BY

W. S. FINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

KING STREET,

BETWEEN YONGE AND BAY STREETS,

TORONTO.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. S. FINCH, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

List of Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.—(*Continued.*)

No. and Street.	Name.	Horses.	Persons.	No. and Street.	Name.	Horses.	Persons.
87, George St.	John Hollinger ...	5	20	293, Queen St.	.....	6	40
Duchess St	Mrs. White	6	20	246, do	.....	2	15
44, do	Wm. Smith	6	10	228, do	.....	20	30
Stanley St.				202, do	.....	8	20
do	Edward Lennox...	20	40	200, do	.....	...	12
Church St.	John McElroy.....	16	12	203, do	.....	...	10
do	Wm. Anderson ...	...	15	180, do	.....	4	20
22, do	John Gaffney	...	12	195, do	.....	10	20
do	Alex. Johnstone...	...	30	193, do	.....	...	10
34, do	J. Irwin.....	24	30	174, do	.....	...	12
82, do	Mich. Dillon	...	10	170, do	.....	6	12
88, do	.....	4	8	150, do	.....	6	30
45, do	.....	4	16	140, do	.....	4	20
94, do	.....	12	24	137, do	.....	10	40
do	John Ardach	...	8	111, do	.....	6	14
104, do	P. McCowley	...	8	103, do	.....	6	12
314, do	.....	...	10	28, do	.....	...	12
326, Victoria St	.....	...	6	31, do	.....	...	30
126, do	.....	...	8	633, Yonge St.	.....	...	10
106, do	Wm. Smith	6	12	632, do	.....	12	12
do	Thos. Quinn	...	30	591, do	.....	...	6
27, do	.....	...	18	594, do	.....	12	12
22, do	.....	4	10	354, do	.....	...	6
11, do	.....	...	10	318, do	.....	...	18
2, do	.....	...	30	242, do	.....	4	18
312½, Ad'd'e St	.....	4	8	235, do	.....	...	8
118, do	.....	...	14	215, do	.....	80	60
108, do	.....	...	10	35, Bishop St.	.....	...	16
110, do	.....	30	30	33, do	.....	4	10
42, do	.....	...	12	741, do	.....	...	14
60, do	.....	...	20	95, do	.....	41	10
62, do	.....	...	30	38, Bath'st. St.	.....	...	10
86, do	.....	...	30	48, do	.....	6	10
114, do	.....	16	50	89, do	.....	10	40
714, do	.....	20	48	141, Portl'd. St.	.....	...	24
702, Queen St.	.....	4	10	240, do	.....	4	14
690, do	.....	...	10	155, Peter St....	.....	10	28
668, do	.....	8	22	99, Sayer St....	.....	12	30
568, do	.....	20	20	88, do	.....	4	18
562, do	.....	20	40	44, do	.....	4	12
556, do	.....	50	50	77, do	.....	6	12
548, do	.....	14	35	57, do	.....	...	16
512, do	.....	12	20	102, do	.....	...	30
515, do	.....	10	30	126, do	.....	...	10
511, do	.....	4	20	206, do	.....	8	16
480, do	.....	6	30	77, Centre St.	.....	...	14
456, do	.....	...	40	66, do	.....	8	16
440, do	.....	6	24	21, Elizabeth..	.....	...	8
406, do	.....	...	10	31, do	.....	8	10
356, do	.....	8	12	51, do	.....	...	12
326, do	.....	2	24	53, do	.....	4	12
314, do	.....	4	6	52, Terauly St.	.....	...	8
296½, do	.....	...	8	31, do	.....	8	16
261, do	.....	12	22	18, do	.....	...	40
279, do	.....	...	18	56, Terauly St.	.....	8	2

Upper Canada Bible Society Depository,

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---

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ARCHITECT,

JORDAN STREET,

(Over Armour's Book Store,)

TORONTO.

WHOLESALE TEA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES S. SWINFORD,

(LATE W. N. FAIRBANKS & Co.,)

IMPORTER OF TEAS AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WELLINGTON ST., (NEXT THE EXCHANGE,)

TORONTO.

LEATHER.

THE undersigned have on hand a large and varied assortment for sale at the lowest prices for Cash, Wholesale and Retail, Spanish and Slaughter Sole, French Calf, Upper, &c., &c.

BEARDMORE & Co.,

Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, Toronto.

Steward's Premium Saddlery and Trunk Warehouse,

NO. 144, (LATE 95,) YONGE, NEAR TEMPERANCE, STREET,

TORONTO.

HAS always on hand a very large and well assorted Stock of Saddles, Harness, Whips, Brushes, &c.

N.B.—Motto: "Small profits and quick returns."

LIST OF HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, &c.—(*Continued.*)

No. and Street.	Name.	Horses.	Persons.	No. and Street.	Name.	Horses.	Persons.
Dundas St.	.....	10	40	161, Victoria St	M. L. Ebbells	...	15
4, do	Mr. Blanchard ...	20	16	10, do	Mr. Sutherland ...	...	8
BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSES.				94, do	Jas. McAllister ...	...	8
93, Adelaide W	F. Smith	...	20	254, Well'n. W.	Mr. Hethington...	...	12
89, do	Mr. Hind	...	12	1, Brock and Camden Sts.	Miss Smith	...	12
151, do	Mr. Campbell	...	12	155, Queen W.	J. V. Thompson ...	...	20
152, do	Mr. Harris	...	6	99, do E.	James Douglas ...	...	12
169, do	Mr. Harrison	...	9	121, Simcoe St.	Mr. Lenny	...	8
Yonge St...	Mr. Rae	...	6	60, Albert and Terauly Sts.	Mrs. Graham	...	11
171, do	Mrs. Clubb	...	12	218, Victoria St	Miss Balfour	...	6
139, Richm'd. E	Mr. Young	...	8	49, Queen E.	Mrs. Hewlett	...	10
105, Adelaide E	Mr. Bernard	...	8	151, Church St.	Mrs. Diamond.....	...	10
179, do	Mr. Burr	...	12	37, Temper'ce.	John Girling	...	10
Cor. Park Lane and Elm St...	Jos. Williams	...	25	58, Richmond	John Maxwell.....	...	8
56, Bay St.....	Mr. Higgins.....	...	12	169, Church St.	Mr. Glen	...	10
7, Agnes St...	Thomas Trevally..	...	8	Maritime B'gs. Yonge St.....	Mr. Drew	...	4
18, Temper'ce.	Miss Elmore	...	5	61, Sayer St...	Wm. Loughheed...	...	10
do	James C. Pell	...	4	200, Spadina Av	.....	...	4
107, Bond St....	M. A. Clark	...	20	119, Portland...	M. D. Ferris.....	...	8
174, York St....	Miss Stewart	...	10	Centre St..	Mrs. R. Jackson...	...	4
6, Victoria St	James Roden	...	16	126, Victoria St	S. H. Heavers.....	...	8
22, do	Andrew Hogg.....	...	10	159, Jarvis St...	Mrs. Shewan	...	6
30, Louisa St.	Mr. Chaut	...	4				

There are also several Private Houses in which persons can be accomodated; a list of which may be seen at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

The above comprise a list of all the public hotels, &c., but there are many private boarding houses available. A full description of the Rossin House, American Hotel, &c., will be found in the last page of this publication. We should not, however, omit to favorably mention the Newbigging House, late Clarendon Hotel, Front Street, which has been fitted up exceedingly comfortable as a private Hotel.

THOMSON & BURNS,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS of Hardware, Crockery, China, Glassware, Cordage and Twines, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, English, French, German, and American Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

No. 9, Wellington St., 4th door East from Yonge St.,

TORONTO.

J. T. SHAPTER,

Chemist and Druggist,

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(FIRST DOOR NORTH OF KING STREET,)

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IMPORTER of English and Foreign Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Elastic Bandages and Stockings, Trusses, Enemas, Perfumery, and Druggists' Sundries.

Hair, Tooth, Flesh, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponge, Soaps, &c., &c.

Especial attention is given to the preparation of

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

by the proprietor, who has had several years' experience in the Drug Business, both in England and in Canada, so that all may feel confident of having their prescriptions accurately dispensed, from perfectly pure Drugs.

FLUIDE D'HIVER, or WINTER FLUID,

For Chapped Hands, Roughness or Soreness of the Skin, from whatever cause.

This preparation has obtained an unparalleled celebrity, and received the approbation of several of the Medical Faculty of this City.

Constantly on hand an assortment of India Rubber Goods, including Ear Trumpets and Syringes.

Dr. Jongh's Cod Liver Oil,
Cod Liver Oil Candy, &c.

78, Yonge Street, Toronto.

CABS, OMNIBUSES, CARS, &c. &c.

TO AND FROM THE EXHIBITION.

On the three following pages will be found a complete and authorized Cab Tariff, with a diagram of the boundaries of the Divisions.

During the Exhibition week, the Cab drivers have agreed to charge not more than 50c. (2s. 6d.) for the conveyance of persons from the City to the Exhibition Grounds, and *vice versâ*. Parties of four persons will be charged 25c. (1s. 3d.) each. Competition may reduce the rates, but no person should pay above this tariff.

A line of Omnibuses will be run constantly between the City and the Grounds; fare from any point, 25c. (1s. 3d.) each way. They will run from the Market.—Lower rates, say 12½c. each way, may result from competition.

The Northern Railway despatch a train every half hour from the foot of Simcoe Street to the Grounds. Fare each way, 12½c. (7½d.) Tickets available for the whole week, $1 each. For sale at the office of the Road, Bay Street, at Wiman & Co.'s, and at Smart's News Depot, King Street.

The following are the boundaries of the various divisions:—

First Division to be bounded on the north by Queen Street, on the west by John Street, and on the east by Parliament Street.

Second Division.—All that part of the City between the boundaries of the First Division and Carleton Street, on the north, continued to Bathurst Street on the west, and the River Don on the east.

Third Division.—All that part of the City or Liberties, between the boundaries of the Second Division and the Concession Line on the north, the western limits of the City and Liberties on the west, and the River Don on the east.

Provided always, that both sides of the streets forming the boundaries of Divisions shall be included in the Division to which they form the boundary, and that the wharves and depots in Division No. 1 are included in such Division, and that the Queen's Wharf, and Railroad depots thereat, are included in Division No. 2.

PORTRAIT

OF THE

HON. GEO. BROWN, M.P.P.,

TORONTO.

THE Subscribers issue this day a large and finely executed Portrait of the HON. GEORGE BROWN, Lithographed by FULLER & BENCKE, from a Photograph by PALMER. The likeness is acknowledged to be excellent. Parties desirous of securing First Proof Sheets, which will be the best, should apply immediately.

Price $1 each.

WIMAN & CO.,
35, *King Street West.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

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A BEAUTIFULLY TINTED VIEW

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EXHIBITION BUILDING,

Which every visitor should take home with him as a souvenir of the occasion.

It is worthy of a place in any Drawing Room.

Price 50 cents each.

WIMAN & CO.,
35, *King Street West.*

CAB TARIFF.

PLACES.		TWO HORSES.				ONE-HORSE CABS.			
FROM	TO	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	Each Additional.	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	Each Additional.
Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots,	Any place in first Division, and *vice versa.*	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 10½	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 7½	s. d. 1 0	s. d 1 6	s, d. 1 10½	s. d. 7½
Do.	Any place in 2nd Division, and *vice versa.*	1 10½	2 6	3 1½	7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	7½
Do.	Any place in 3rd Division, and *vice versa.*	2 6	3 1½	3 9	7½	1 10½	2 6	3 1½	7½

STOVES!

J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

CITY FOUNDRY,

No. 161, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

MANUFACTURE every variety of STOVES, superior to any made in Canada, very Cheap for Cash.

They have just Patented a New Cooking Stove, the "IRON DUKE," which can be seen at the Crystal Palace. Also the largest Stock of

COAL GRATES

this side of New York.

JOHN RITCHEY, JUNR.,

No. 3 St. Lawrence Buildings, Toronto,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

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British and Foreign Dry Goods!

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CLOTHING &c.,

RESPECTFULLY Invites the attention of parties visiting the City to his very Large Stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., which will be found on inspection complete, and

At such Prices as will Defy Competition!!

BY THE HOUR.

TWO HORSES.					ONE HORSE.				
		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	
1 person ..	1 Hour. ..	5 0	5 0	One for 4 hours, an average of 3s. 1½d. an hour.	1 person ..	1 Hour ..	3 9	3 9	One for 4 hours, an average of 2s. 9½d. an hour.
1 " ..	2 " ..	3 9	8 9		1 " ..	2 " ..	3 1½	6 10½	
1 " ..	3 " ..	2 6	11 3		1 " ..	3 " ..	2 6	9 4½	
1 " ..	4 " ..	1 3	12 6		1 " ..	4 " ..	1 10½	11 3	
2 persons..	1 Hour. ..	5 7½	5 7½	Two for 4 hours, an average of 3s. 9d. an hour.	2 persons..	1 Hour ..	4 4½	4 4½	Two for 4 hours, an average of 3s. 5d. an hour.
2 " ..	2 " ..	4 4½	10 0		2 " ..	2 " ..	3 9	8 1½	
2 " ..	3 " ..	3 1½	13 1½		2 " ..	3 " ..	3 1½	11 3	
2 " ..	4 " ..	1 10½	15 0		2 " .	4 " ..	2 6	13 9	
3 persons..	1 Hour. ..	6 3	6 3	Three for 4 hours, an average of 4s. 4½d. an hour.	3 persons..	1 Hour ..	5 0	5 0	Three for 4 hours, an average of 4s. 1d. an hour.
3 " ..	2 " ..	5 0	11 3		3 " ..	2 " ..	4 4½	9 4½	
3 " ..	3 " ..	3 9	15 0		3 " ..	3 " ..	3 9	13 1	
3 " ..	4 " ..	2 6	17 6		3 " ..	4 " ..	3 1½	16 3	
4 persons..	1 Hour. ..	6 10½	6 10½	Four for 4 hours, an average of 5s. an hour.	4 persons..	1 Hour ..	5 7½	5 7½	Four for 4 hours, an average of 4s. 8½d.
4 " ..	2 " ..	5 7½	12 6		4 " ..	2 " ..	5 0	10 7½	
4 " ..	3 " ..	4 4½	16 10½		4 " ..	3 " ..	4 4½	15 0	
4 " ..	4 " ..		20 0		4 " ..	4 " ..	3 9	18 9	

A. CLARKE,

No. 171, King Street East, Toronto.

Manufacturer of all kinds of PLAIN & FANCY **BREAD,** Crackers, BISCUITS, **TAITS,** &c.

SUGAR STICKS **COMFITS,** Lozenges, ALMONDS, **Mottoes,** And ALL KINDS OF **CANDIES,**

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Confectionary, Biscuits, Pastry, and Bread.
TEMPERANCE DRINKS OF ALL KINDS.
French Confectionary constantly on hand,—Wholesale and Retail.
WEDDING CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

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Established for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the beautiful, philosophical, and rapid system of Writing, known as

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By the use of "PITMAN'S MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY," and the "PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK," for about two hours per day, any school boy or girl of ordinary intelligence may

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In the space of a few months.

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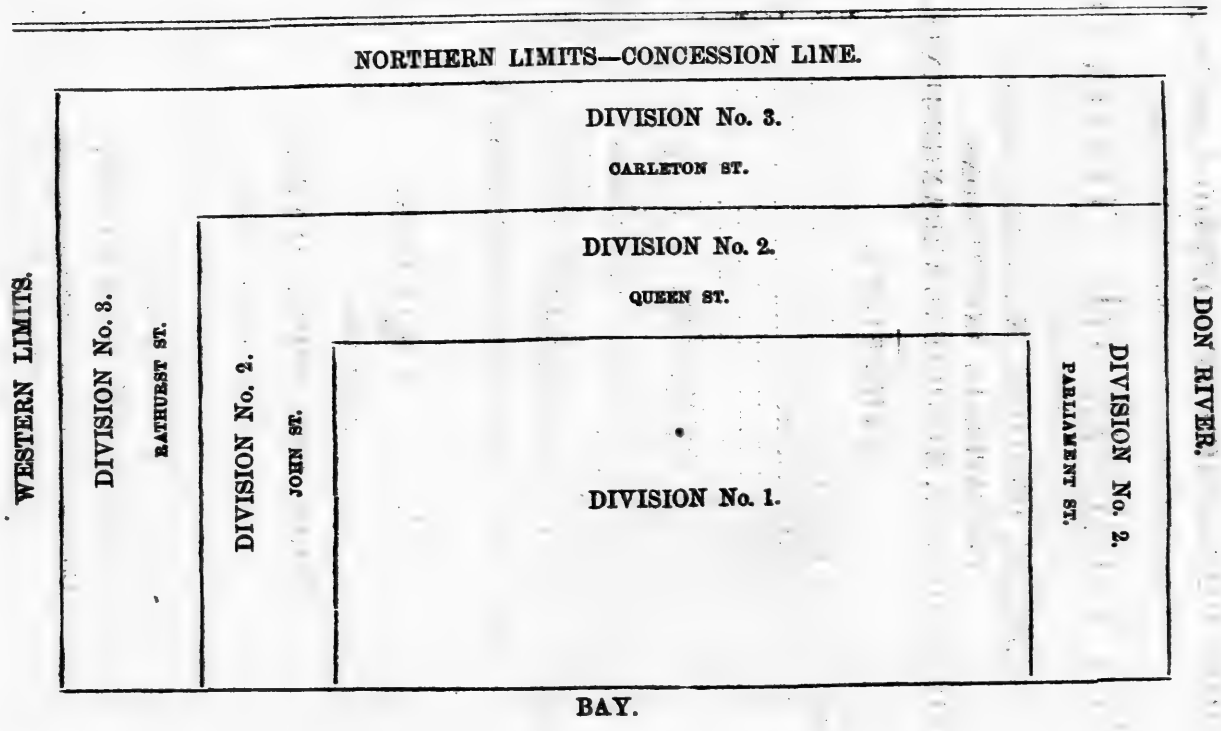

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HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

In the compilation of a Hand Book for the use of the thousands of visitors whom the attractions of our Annual Provincial Fair have this year assembled in the good City of Toronto, it is but fitting that some prominence should be given to an account of the city itself, in which not only its own people but the inhabitants of the whole Province have an interest, as being the capital of Upper Canada, and at present the Seat of the Provincial Government and Legislature.

Sixty-five years ago, the site of the present City of Toronto was covered by the primeval forest, its only human tenants being two or three families of wandering savages who had happened to select the spot for the erection of their temporary wig-wams. Now, instead of the two or three families of Indians we find a prosperous and enterprising community of fifty thousand souls, possessed of all the comforts and appliances of modern civilization and refinement—and, instead of the sombre forest, the most wealthy and populous city of Upper Canada, with streets and private dwellings and public edifices that will compare favorably with those of many other cities which have had centuries for their development. For its rapid rise to its present eminence Toronto is almost exclusively indebted to its admirable commercial position, its advantages in that respect having been appreciated by the far-seeing sagacity of Governor Simcoe, when selecting the site for a capital, and having been since turned to the best account by the persevering industry and energy of its inhabitants. In 1791, when the former Province of Quebec was divided into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Upper Canada contained about 10,000 inhabitants, chiefly loyalists, who, on the United States throwing off allegiance to Great Britain, had sought new homes in the wilds of Canada, where, though deprived of many comforts, they might yet have the satisfaction of feeling that they maintained inviolate their loyalty to their Sovereign, and preserved their connection with the loved mother country. In 1792 General Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and in the summer of that year arrived in the colony. In the first instance the Government was established at Niagara, and there the first Legislature of Upper Canada was convened on the 17th September, 1792. It was seen, however, that from its position on the frontier, Niagara was not well adapted for being the Seat of Government, and one of the first subjects which occupied the attention of Governor Simcoe, was the selection of another site for a capital. On this point he very soon came into collision with the views of the Governor General, Lord Dorchester, who was in favor of making Kingston the capital, on account of its proximity to Lower Canada, which he regarded as a matter of the first importance, with a view to trade, and also to its capabilities of defence, as in the event of an invasion, troops from Lower Canada could be more readily forwarded to Kingston than to a more westerly point. Governor Simcoe, however, had visited Toronto Harbour, and had traversed the route thence to Penetanguishene on the Georgian Bay. He perceived that that was the most advantageous route for the then existing North West trade,—the vast development of which since his

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time he may have dimly foreseen,—and that so soon as a road was opened up to Lake Simcoe (then *Lac aux Claies*) merchandise from New York for the North West, would be sent by Oswego to Toronto, and thence *via* Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron, avoiding the circuitous passage of Lake Erie. Finally the Lieutenant Governor's views prevailed, and the site for a town having been surveyed on the margin of the Toronto Bay, his first step thereafter was to commence the construction of a road (Yonge Street) to Lake Simcoe. In recent years, the idea which thus originated with our first Governor, has been completely carried out, by the construction of the Northern Railroad to Collingwood, and a very few years more will probably witness its crowning realization in the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, an enterprise in which Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of the Great West, which have all sprung up long after Simcoe's time, take as deep an interest as do the citizens of Toronto, its destined terminus.

The very next year after his assumption of the Government of Upper Canada, General Simcoe ordered the survey of Toronto Harbour, and entrusted the task to Colonel Bouchette, the Surveyor General of Lower Canada, who gives us our first historical glimpse of Toronto in the following passage:

"It fell to my lot to make the first survey of York Harbour in 1793. Lieut. Governor, the late General Simcoe, who then resided at Navy Hall, Niagara, having formed extensive plans for the improvement of the Colony, had resolved upon laying the foundation of a Provincial capital. I was at that period in the naval service of the lakes, and the survey of Toronto [York] Harbour was entrusted by his Excellency to my performance. I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited, when first I entered the beautiful basin which thus became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisting of two families of Missassagas—and the Bay and neighbouring marshes, were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of wild fowl; indeed they were so abundant as in some measure to annoy us during the night. In the spring following, the Lieut. Governor removed to the site of the new Capital, attended by the regiment of Queen's Rangers, and commenced at once the realization of his favourite project. His Excellency inhabited, during the summer and through the winter, a canvas house which he imported expressly for the occasion; but, frail as was its substance, it was rendered exceedingly comfortable, and soon became as distinguished for the social and urbane hospitality of its venerated and gracious host, as for the peculiarity of its structure."

Governor Simcoe gave the name of York to the capital he had selected, and the rivers on either side received the names respectively of the Don and Humber. His own residence he built on the brow of the hill overlooking the valley of the Don, at the junction of what is now St. James' Cemetery with the property of F. Cayley, Esq., calling it Castle Frank, the name which the property still retains. While the gubernatorial residence was being erected, Governor Simcoe returned to Niagara, where he opened the third session of the Upper Canada Parliament, on the 20th June, 1794. In the fall of that year, orders were given for the construction of Parlia-

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ment Buildings at York, on a site at the foot of what is now Parliament street, adjoining the place where the present gaol stands. In 1795, the Duc de Rochefoucauld was in Upper Canada, and in his published Travels, alludes to a visit paid to York by some of his companions. He says:—

"During our stay at Navy Hall, Messrs. Du Petit Thouars and Guillemard, took the opportunity of the return of a gun-boat, to pay a visit to York. Indolence, courtesy towards the Governor, (with whom the author was then residing at Navy Hall) and the conviction that I would meet with few objects of interest in that place, combined to dissuade me from this journey. My friends informed me on their return, that this town, which the Governor had fixed upon as the capital of Upper Canada, has a fine extensive bay, detached from the lake by a tongue of land of unequal breadth, being in some places a mile, in others only six score yards broad; that the entrance of this bay, about a mile in width, is obstructed in the middle by a shoal or sand bank, the narrow passages on each side of which may be easily defended by works erected on the two points of land at the entrance, on which two block houses have already been constructed; that this bay is two miles and a half long, and a mile wide; and that the elevation of its banks greatly increases its capability of defence by fortifications thrown up at convenient points.

"There have not been more than a dozen houses built hitherto in York, and these are situated on the inner extremity of the bay, near the river Don. The inhabitants, it is said, do not possess the fairest character. One of them is the noted Batzy, the leader of the German families, whom Captain Williamson accuses the English of decoying away from him, in order to injure and obstruct the prosperity of his settlement. The barracks which are occupied by the Governor's Regiment, stand on the bay near the lake, about two miles from the town. The Indians are for 150 miles round the sole neighbours of York."

Sixty-three years have elapsed, and now in the district 150 miles round the city, those Indians have been replaced by upwards of a million of as enterprising people as are to be found on the surface of the globe, of which the Exhibition of the products of their industry and skill now being held in Toronto, itself furnishes ample proof—while in place of the dozen families of doubtful character, who were the first residents, we have now a busy population, double that of any other city in Upper Canada, and in point of honourable reputation second to none. In 1804, a census of the inhabitants was taken, and it was found that they numbered 456. At that time the town was bounded by Berkeley street on the east, Lot, now Queen street, on the north, and New, now Nelson street, on the west. In 1806, Toronto or York was visited by George Heriot, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General of British North America, and from the terms in which he speaks of it in his "Travels through the Canadas", it appears that it had then made considerable progress. He says:—"Many houses display a considerable degree of taste. The advancement of this place to its present condition has been effected within the lapse of six or seven years, and persons who have formerly travelled in this part of the country, are impressed with sentiments of wonder, on beholding a town which may be termed handsome, reared as if by enchantment in the midst of a wilderness." The Parliament buildings, when Heriot visited Toronto, were two

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buildings of brick, at the eastern extremity of the town, which had been designed as wings to a centre, and which were occupied as chambers for the Upper and Lower House of Assembly. In 1807, the inhabitants numbered 1058, and continued slowly to increase till 1813, when the American war brought calamities on the town, from the disastrous effects of which it took several years to recover, so that in 1821, the population amounted only to 1559. On the 27th April, 1813, York was attacked by the American fleet, with a force of about 2,500 men, under General Dearborn. These were landed at the extreme westerly end of the Garrison Common, notwithstanding the opposition of a handful of militia, and about 200 regulars of the 8th regiment. When the Americans approached the Garrison, the powder magazine was blown up by order of the British commander, the explosion killing and wounding some three hundred of the assailants. They succeeded, however, in taking possession of the town and destroyed all the public buildings, but by a capitulation made by Lieutenant Colonel Chewett and Major Allan, the private property of the citizens was protected. On the 31st July following, a body of American troops again landed at York, and plundered the stores of all valuables worth carrying off.

In 1821, when the town had begun to recover from these disasters, it was visited by Mr. Talbot, the author of some works of travel. He says the public edifices at that time were a Protestant Episcopal Church—a wooden building with a wooden belfry—a Roman Catholic Chapel, a brick building not then completed, but intended to be "very magnificent" (the present St. Paul's Church on Power Street)—a Presbyterian Meeting House (a brick building, occupying the site of what is now Knox's Church)—a Methodist Meeting House, situated in a field, nearly on the present site of the *Globe* Office—the Hospital (the brick building on King Street, now known as the Old Hospital, and occupied as Government Offices) which Talbot describes as the most important building of the Province, "bearing a very fine exterior"—the Parliament House, a brick building erected in 1820 on the former site, and destroyed by fire in 1824—and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, a wooden building, "inferior to several private houses of the town, particularly that of Rev. Dr. Strachan," says Talbot. The streets, he adds, are regularly laid out, but "only one of them is in a finished state, and in wet weather those of them which are unfinished are if possible more muddy than the streets of Kingston."

In 1830, the population of York was 2860, and from that time forward the town has progressed rapidly, without once suffering any material check. The increase of population in 1831 was upwards of a thousand; in the next year, 1536; in 1833, the increase was only 589, the cholera of 1832 having committed sad ravages. In 1834, a strong tide of emigration having now set in towards Canada, the population amounted to 9254. In that year the town was incorporated as a city, and its name changed to Toronto, the old Indian name, said to signify "a place of meeting," the Peninsula between the Bay and the Lake having in former times been the rendezvous of the Grand Council of the Indian tribes. At the first meeting of the City Council on the 3rd of April, 1834, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., was elected the first Mayor of Toronto. The first assessment made by the new council for carrying out necessary improvements was at the rate of five

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pence in the pound, which the people bore very unwillingly, as previously from the foundation of the town the rate had never exceeded a penny in the pound. In the present year, 1858, the rate is 2s. 11d.. in the pound, the assessed annual value of property being £501,806, while in 1848 it was £121,913, and in 1838, £73,289.

In 1838, the population of Toronto had risen to 12,571. In 1841, it ceased to be the seat of Government, Kingston on the consummation of the Union becoming the temporary capital of United Canada, but the prosperity of the City was now too stable to be affected by the withdrawal of the Governor and the Government officials, and in 1842 the population was found to number 15,336. In 1848 it had risen to 23,503. In 1849, on the adoption of the system of alternate Parliaments, Toronto again became the seat of Government. In 1851 the Government removed to Quebec, but in October 1855, returned to Toronto, where it has since remained. In January, 1852, when the last Provincial census was taken, the population of Toronto had increased to 30,763, and in July, 1856, by a special census it was found to have increased to 41,760. If a similar rate of increase has been preserved, the number now, in September, 1858, cannot be short of 50,000.

Having thus sketched as fully as our limits will permit the history of Toronto, and its growth from small beginnings to its present position, it remains to give a brief description of the city as it now is, with notices of the principal buildings, charitable and other institutions, etc.

In the situation of Toronto, with the exception of the beautiful bay in front of the City, and the hilly grounds on the West of the Don, there is nothing of the picturesque. As we have said, it owes the progress it has made, almost entirely to its advantageous commercial position, which was the chief circumstance that originally weighed with Governor Simcoe, in selecting this as a site for the capital of Upper Canada. The city is built on a slope, rising with a very slight inclination from the Bay, sufficient to secure its salubrity, and to admit of a complete system of sewerage, but not enough to allow its architectural beauties to be seen to much advantage, or to gratify the æsthetic taste which would be disposed to seek on the shores of Lake Ontario for a parallel to the grand old Cities of Europe. In this country the æsthetic has always been made to yield to the useful, and it is on that principle that the chief City of Upper Canada has been located alongside the Don Marshes, rather than among the enchanting beauties of the Thousand Islands, or within view of the world's eighth wonder, the resounding Falls of Niagara. The citizens of Toronto, therefore, do not feel inclined to quarrel with their lot, in having among their immediate surroundings none of nature's master-pieces of scenery. While not indifferent to these, they yet can dispense with them for the sake of those more substantial advantages, of which they have reaped and are still reaping the benefit.

By the charter of 1834, the City of Toronto and Liberties were made to extend northward from the Bay 1¼ miles, by 3¼ miles East and West. The City jurisdiction extends over 7,500 acres, as follows: The City itself, 1,100 acres; City Liberties, 2,700; the City Park at the Garrison Common, 300; Toronto Bay and Harbour, 1,800; Ashbridge's Bay, 900; the Island, 700. Total, 7,500. The streets are laid out, crossing each other

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with a great degree of regularity, so that a stranger can soon make himself familiar with the topography of the City, which may very readily be arranged in connection with the two main thoroughfares—Yonge street, which, beginning at the Bay, traverses the City from South to North, and is continued 50 miles farther back, to Lake Simcoe; and Queen street, which, intersecting Yonge street at half a mile's distance from the Bay, traverses the City from East to West, merging at the City limits on the one side in the Kingston road, the great thoroughfare to the East, and on the other in Dundas street, the great thoroughfare to the West. South of Queen street and parallel to it, intersecting Yonge street, are Richmond, Adelaide, King, (the principal street for retail stores,) Colborne, (a minor street of no great extent,) Wellington and Front Streets. None of these extend the entire breadth of the City from East to West, but, if familiar with these and the principal streets North and South, a stranger can be easily guided in his course in almost any part of the City. East of Yonge street and parallel to it, running North and South, the main streets are Church, Nelson, (in its upper part, named Jarvis) Parliament and Berkeley, of which the three first named extend North to the City limits at Yorkville. West of Yonge, the streets parallel to it are Bay, York, Simcoe, John, and Peter streets, Spadina Avenue, &c. The streets North of Queen, and West of Yonge, are in like manner laid out with considerable regularity, the only exception of any consequence being that the streets running out of Yonge street to the West, North of Queen, are stopped in their course by the College avenue, which has not yet been made a business thoroughfare, having been wisely preserved as a breathing place for the citizens.

We proceed now briefly to advert to some of the principal buildings likely to attract the attention of visitors, and, as indicating in some degree the religious character of our population, we begin with the

CHURCHES.

St. James' Cathedral, the principal place of worship in Toronto belonging to the Church of England, is a large and handsome edifice, at the corner of Church and King streets. It is designed in the early English style of gothic architecture. The internal height of the nave is 70 feet to the cornice, and of the aisles 35 feet. The extreme length is 200 feet, extreme width 115. The body of the church is 111 by 75. The spire, when it is put up, will be 275 feet in height. St. James' Cathedral was opened for divine worship in 1853, having been built on the site of the previous church, which was destroyed by fire in 1849. It will accommodate about 2,000 worshippers, and was built at a cost of £16,000. There is, in connection with the cathedral, a Parochial School, built at a cost of £800. The incumbent of St. James' Cathedral is Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D. The other churches in connection with the Church of England, are—

Trinity Church, on King street, in the eastern part of the city, a gothic structure, capable of accommodating about 400 persons. It was opened for divine service in February, 1844. Incumbent, Rev. A. Sanson.

St. George's Church, near the junction of John street with George's Square, a handsome structure having a tower and spire 160 feet in height. It will accommodate 900 persons. Incumbent, Rev. Dr. Lett.

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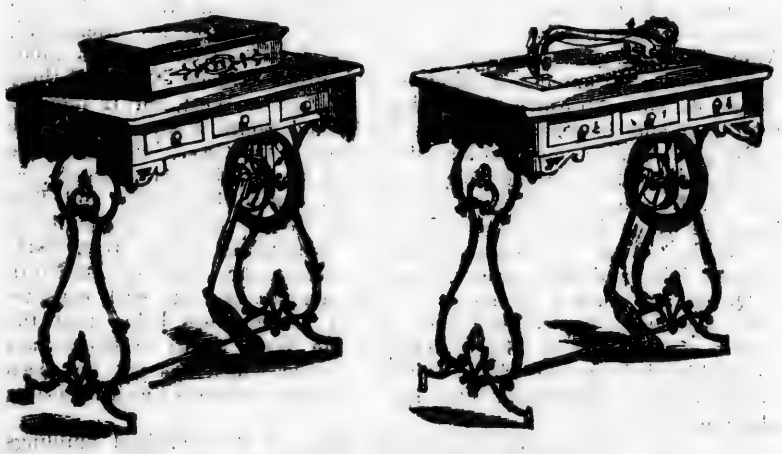

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Holy Trinity Church, on Yonge street, near Alice, built in the early English style of architecture. It will accommodate about 1,000 persons. Incumbent, Rev. Dr. Scadding.

St. Paul's Church, in the neighbourhood of Yorkville, but within the city limits, a small wooden structure; but last month the corner-stone was laid of a new church for the congregation on an adjoining lot. This is designed in the early decorated gothic style, and when completed will cost about $16,000, furnishing accommodation for 690 sitters.

The Roman Catholics have three churches in Toronto. *St. Paul's*, a brick structure on Power street, erected more than 30 years ago. *St. Michael's Cathedral*, at the corner of Church and Shuter streets, the largest church in Toronto, being able to accommodate 3,000 persons. It is in the early decorated style of English-gothic architecture, is built of white brick, with cut stone dressings, and is 200 feet in length by 90 in width; with the transepts, it has a total width of 115 feet, exterior dimensions. The height of the nave is 66 feet. The cost of the building which, (with the exception of the spire) was completed in 1847, was £20,000. The tower and spire will be 215 feet in height. The third Roman Catholic Church is *St. Mary's*, on Bathurst street, at the western extremity of Adelaide, a plain but somewhat capacious structure.

The Wesleyans have the following places of worship: *Adelaide Street Church*, a commodious brick building at the corner of Adelaide and Toronto streets, erected in 1832 and calculated to hold from 1,200 to 1,500 persons. *Richmond Street Church*, between Yonge and Bay streets, capable of holding 2,600 persons; its dimensions are 85 feet by 65, and it was erected at a cost of £3,500. *Queen Street Chapel*, a large and handsome building in the Norman style, near Brock street, opened in January, 1857. *Yorkville Church*, a handsome white brick edifice, with a spire, opened in 1854; cost, £4,400. *Elm Street Chapel*, capable of seating 900 persons; opened in April, 1855.

The Methodist *New Connexion* Church is situated in Temperance street, and is a handsome gothic structure, 45 feet by 85; opened for public worship in December, 1846.

The *Primitive Methodist Church* is situated in Alice street—is 70 feet by 43, and 27 feet in height, with a tower 90 feet high. It was opened in 1855, and cost £3,200.

Four bodies of Presbyterians have churches in Toronto. *St. Andrew's Church*, in connection with the Church of Scotland, situated at the corner of Adelaide and Church streets, was built in 1830; in 1840, it was enlarged and a spire added, making it a great and commodious building. Pastor, Rev. John Barclay, D.D. The Presbyterian Church of Canada have two places of worship—*Knox's Church*, on Queen street, near Yonge, a handsome white brick building having a fine tower and spire, 180 feet high; opened for worship in 1848; number of sittings, 1,300; cost, £6,000; Pastor, Rev. A. Topp—and *Cooke's Church*, on Queen street, near Nelson, a fine structure of white pressed brick, of the Lombard style of architecture, opened in July, 1858; Pastor, Rev. W. Gregg. The United Presbyterians have also two places of worship—*Richmond Street Church*, at the corner of Bay, built in 1848, a white brick structure of the English-gothic style of architecture, having accommodations for 900 persons; cost, £3,000; Pastor

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Rev. Dr. Jennings—and *Gould Street Church*, at the corner of Victoria, a handsome white brick and free stone edifice, of the late first pointed style of English architecture, with a tower and spire, 160 feet high; opened for worship in January, 1857; cost, £3,300; pastor, Rev. Dr. Taylor. The *Reformed Presbyterian Church*, a neat plain building, is situated on Louisa street, and was opened for worship in February, 1853; pastor, Rev. Mr. Johnston.

The Congregationalists have two places of worship—*Zion Chapel*, a brick building of the Lombard style of architecture, at the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets, built in 1856 at a cost of £4,000; pastor, Rev. T. S. Ellerby—and *Richmond Street Chapel*, near Yonge street, a plain frame structure; pastor, Rev. F. H. Marling.

The Baptists have a handsome and commodious chapel on Bond street, built in 1848, and enlarged in 1854; pastor, Rev. R. A. Fyfe.

There are two African Methodist churches, one in Richmond, and the other in Sayer street. There is also an African Baptist Chapel at the corner of Queen and Victoria streets.

The *Unitarian Chapel* on Jarvis street, is a small but handsome structure, of the early decorated gothic style.

The German Lutherans have a small church on Bond street, erected about two years ago.

PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The present Parliament Buildings, situated on Front street, west of Simcoe, were erected in 1830. They are of red brick, and exteriorly have a somewhat plain appearance, but the chambers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are fitted up with much elegance. A temporary wooden structure, joined on to the rear of the main building, contains the valuable Parliamentary Library, numbering upwards of 30,000 volumes.

The present Government House, the residence of the Governor General, is situated to the north of the Parliament Buildings, at the corner of King and Simcoe streets. The large sum of £33,000 was spent in 1855, for preparing the Government House, Parliament Buildings and Public Offices, for the reception of the Government and Legislature, on the occasion of their last removal to Toronto. The offices of the various public departments are at present in the old Hospital on King street, the Mechanics' Institute at the corner of Adelaide and Church streets, and a building on York street, opposite the Rossin House.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The new University Buildings were commenced last year, and, although not yet completed, will well repay a visit. They are situated on the West side of the ravine at the head of the College Avenue, on one of the finest building situations to be had in the neighborhood of the City. The cost of the buildings will be £75,000, besides a further sum of £20,000 which has been granted for the purpose of a library and museum. Their general outline approaches the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 feet square, the North side of which is left open to the Park. The main frontage on the South is about 200 feet long, with a massive Norman tower in its centre, 200 feet in length. The East side of the

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Second Door from Temperance St., West Side of Yonge St.

building is 260 feet in length, and the West side 200 feet. The general style is Norman, but to the unscientific eye, the chief characteristic of the building seems to be variety, the idea apparently having been to bring a number of styles of architecture into one massive structure. The architects are Messrs. Cumberland and Storm.

The University classes are at present accommodated in a small building at the head of the College Avenue, to the East of which is a wing of the University Buildings, as designed in the year 1842. This is a structure of the Grecian Doric style, and cost £16,000, having been designed as the South-East wing of the complete buildings. The design, however, was abandoned, and the building is now occupied by the female patients of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

A little to the North of the new University Buildings is the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory, which was founded by the Imperial Government in 1840, as one of a chain of Observatories, designed to place the science of Meteorology on a scientific basis. The observations are at present superintended by Professor Kingston.

Trinity College, in connection with the Church of England, situated on the North side of Queen street, near the exhibition grounds, is a handsome building of the third period of pointed English architecture, which prevailed in the 14th and 15th centuries. It was built of white brick at a cost of £8,000, and was inaugurated on the 15th January, 1852. Front, 250 feet in length.

Knox's College, the Theological Institute of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, is conducted in Elmsley Villa, on Grosvenor street, North of the College Avenue, a building which was occupied by the Governor General, from 1849 to 1851.

St. Michael's College, the Roman Catholic educational institute, is a fine building recently erected on Clover Hill, between the City and Yorkville. Its form is an irregular quadrangle, measuring 250 feet by 200. It has been built at a cost of £20,000.

Upper Canada College was founded in the year 1829, and endowed by the Provincial Government. The College buildings, which are situated between King and Adelaide streets, West of Simcoe, were erected in 1830. The average attendance of students is upwards of 200.

The buildings of the Normal and Model Schools are among the finest in Toronto. They are situated on Gould street, and were erected in 1851–2 at a cost of £25,000, including the site. The principal Normal School building is 184 feet frontage, by a depth on the flanks, East and West, of 85 feet. The front is in the Roman Doric order of architecture. The number of students in attendance, for the purpose of being qualified as teachers, is nearly 150, and the course of instruction is carried on under the superintendence of the Educational Department of Upper Canada.

The Common School buildings of Toronto are in every way creditable to the City. The six principal Schools are situated on George, Louisa, John, Phoebe, and Victoria streets, and one in the Park, having been erected at a total cost, including the price of sites, of £16,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City Hall, containing the City Council Chamber, the Police Court, the Corporation Offices, &c., is situated on Front street, on the South side

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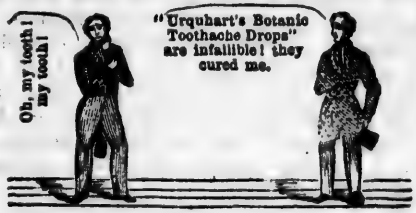

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of the Market Square. It was built in 1845 at a cost of £8,500, but improvements since made upon it have increased its cost to £13,000.

The St. Lawrence Hall, one of the most handsome edifices in the City, built in the Market Square, and fronting on King street, was erected in the year 1850. The frontage is 140 feet in extent, by 75 feet in depth. The entrance to the St. Lawrence Hall Market, in the rear, which deserves a visit from the strangers who now throng our City, is the centre of the frontage. The Hall, which is the chief place in Toronto for public meetings, and exhibitions, will hold about 800 persons seated, being 100 feet in length, by 38 feet 6 inches wide, and 34 feet high. The cost of the building was £6,500, and of the St. Lawrence Market £7,000.

The County Gaol is situated at the foot of Berkeley Street, having been erected in 1840, at a cost of £16,000.

The County Court House is situated on Adelaide Street, between St. Andrew's Church and the Wesleyan Church. It was erected in 1852-53 at a cost of £8,560. The County Council have a small but elegant chamber for their meetings in this building.

Osgoode Hall, the place where the Supreme Courts of Upper Canada hold their sittings, is finely situated on Queen Street, at the head of York Street. Extensive improvements on the building are now in progress.

The new Hospital, which was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1856, is in the eastern part of the City, on the Don and Danforth Road, East of Parliament Street. It is a massive structure, occupying a quadrangular space of 170 feet by 120, and was built at a cost of £17,000.

The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, a building of immense size, but unfortunately still too small to accommodate the unhappy class for whose benefit it is designed, immediately adjoins the Exhibition grounds, in the Western part of the City. The present building was commenced in 1845, and has been completed at a cost of £56,500. The largest number of patients in the Asylum at one time was 183, in the year 1853.

The House of Providence, on Power Street, a Roman Catholic institution intended as an hospital for the sick, a home for destitute orphans, &c., is an extensive building, erected last year, its dimensions being 220 feet front, by 130 feet rear. Its cost, when the whole design is completed, will be about £24,000.

The Mechanics' Institute is a fine building erected in 1854, at the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets, at a cost of £10,000. It is at present occupied by the Government as Offices, and the members of the Institute continue to use their old building on Court Street. The building contains a large music hall, 76 feet by 56.

The Post Office is a handsome structure on Toronto Street, built in 1852, in the Greek Ionic style of architecture, having a frontage of 48 feet with a depth of 90.

The Custom House, a building in the Doric style, and erected in 1846, is situated at the corner of Front and Yonge Streets.

The Toronto Exchange, on Wellington Street, West of Church Street, was built in 1855, at a cost of £15,700. As its name implies, it is the place where the commercial men of the City meet to transact business, and it contains also an excellent News Room, a number of private offices, committee rooms, the Board of Trade rooms, the Telegraph Office, &c.

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The principal Bank buildings are the Bank of Upper Canada, at the corner of Duke and George Streets, built in 1826,—the Commercial Bank, a fine building on Wellington Street, opposite Melinda Street,—the Bank of Montreal, on the corner of Yonge and Front Streets—and the Bank of British North America on the corner of Yonge and Wellington Streets.

Our space being limited, we have only been able to enumerate a few of the principal public works and buildings in Toronto, worthy of the attention of our visitors, and have been compelled to omit particulars regarding the Esplanade, a rail and road way, a hundred feet in width, extending along the whole front of the City, and constructed for the corporation at the cost of £150,000; the Water Works; the Gas Works; our efficient Fire Company, &c.; or to particularize any of the buildings put up by private enterprise, which are an ornament to our City; among the most recent of these being the Nordheimer buildings on Toronto Street, near the Post Office, a structure of great elegance, and the Romain buildings on King Street. Public and private enterprise in Toronto have always gone hand in hand, and now the value of the whole property of the City amounts to the good round sum of £8,363,441, or $33,453,766, being made up of real property, $28,831,966, and personal property $4,621,800.

THE RAILROADS.

The Railroads now converging in Toronto, place our City in easy communication with all parts of Canada and the continent, and have all a common terminus at the foot of York Street. The Grand Trunk East has a length of 625 miles from Portland; the distances being—Portland to Montreal, 292 miles; Montreal to Toronto, 333 miles. The Grand Trunk West is completed as far as London, a distance of 125 miles. Including the Quebec and Richmond and St. Thomas branches, there are now completed and in operation 895 miles of the Grand Trunk. At Stratford the Grand Trunk connects with the Buffalo and Lake Huron, making the railroad distance from Toronto to Goderich 133 miles. The Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad has a length of ninety-four miles from Collingwood to Toronto. The Great Western branch to Hamilton is thirty-eight miles in length, making a distance of 224 miles to Detroit, and eighty-one to Niagara Falls, from Toronto, *via* Hamilton and the Great Western.

STEAMBOATS.

As our railroad system has become more perfect and complete, the steamboat interest has for the time at least proportionably suffered, so that our harbour is not now so much frequented as it was two or three years ago. The principal lines of steamers from Toronto are the following:

The American Express line, consisting of the splendid steamers *New York* and *Northerner*, leave Toronto daily for Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, connecting with lines to Montreal, Quebec, Saratoga, Boston, etc. The *New York*, of 1200 tons, is the largest and most completely equipped steamer on Lake Ontario. Toronto agent, John J. Shaver, Esq., corner of Front and Wellington streets.

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THE PRESS OF TORONTO.

The city of Toronto can boast of possessing the best and most enterprising daily newspapers in Canada.

The *Globe*, commenced as a weekly on the 5th March, 1844, its daily issue dating from October, 1853, has reached a position in respect of circulation and influence which no other journal in Canada has attained. The proprietor is the Hon. Geo. Brown, M.P.P., and it is of course the leading organ of the present Parliamentary Opposition. Editors: Gordon Brown, Esq., and George Sheppard, Esq. Circulation; 22,000, including Weekly, Tri-weekly and Daily.

The *Colonist* was commenced by Mr. Hugh Scobie, in 1839, and since November, 1851, has been published as a daily. From its commencement it has occupied the position of a Conservative organ, but during the last two or three years it has become proverbial for the frequency with which it has changed sides in politics. At present, under the management of Daniel Morrison, Esq., editor and proprietor, it is giving the existing Administration a modified support. Circulation: 6228.

The *Leader*, commenced in 1852, and issued as a daily since 1853, is published by James Beaty, Esq. Editor: Charles Lindsay, Esq. In politics it is Ministerial, having supported every Administration (except the Brown-Dorion) that has held office since it was started. Circulation: 6728.

The *Atlas* was started a few months ago (during a temporary change of the *Colonist* to the Opposition side) as a Conservative organ of the Administration. It is published by Thompson & Co., at one period publishers of the *Colonist*. Editor: Hamilton Hunter, Esq. Circulation: 3648.

The other papers published in Toronto are the *Christian Guardian*, weekly, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, commenced in 1828; the *Mirror* and the *Freeman*, weekly, Roman Catholic; the *Old Countryman*, published by Mr. Hope, at irregular intervals; the *Message*, published by W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., also, for the present, at irregular intervals; the *Echo*, weekly, in connection with the Church of England. Besides these, there are several monthly publications.

The *Grumbler*, a weekly sheet of wit and humorous comments on passing events, commenced about six months ago, has had great success, and has now become one of the permanent institutions of the city. It is understood to be conducted by a committee of talented young men, who preserve, however, as conductors of the *Grumbler*, a strict *incog*. It is issued at one dollar a year. Letters addressed "The Grumbler Office" will reach the proper hands. Circulation, 3,000. The success of the *Grumbler* has recently called into existence a rival sheet of wit, named the *Poker*, but it has not met with the general favor accorded to the older publication, being devoid of the pith and racy talent which have made the *Grumbler* a universal necessity.

A good family weekly, of a more literary character than the papers which are issued mainly for political purposes, has long been a *desideratum*

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Toronto, September, 1858.

in Toronto and in Canada. We understand arrangements are in progress for starting a first-class journal of this description.

HISTORY OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada was organized in the year 1846, and the first Provincial Exhibition was held under its auspices at Toronto, in the autumn of that year. Canada being primarily and essentially an agricultural country, a number of District Agricultural Associations had been in existence for many years prior to that period, and the first provincial enactment in aid of such organizations was passed in the year 1830. This Act provided that "when any Agricultural Society for the purpose of importing valuable live stock, grain, grass seeds, useful implements, or whatever else might conduce to the improvement of Agriculture in this Province, shall be established in any district of the said Province," and should have subscribed a sum of not less than £50 for such purposes, it should receive from the Government a sum of £100 annually, so long as it continued to raise by subscription such sum of £50. An Act passed in 1837 reduced the sum necessary to be subscribed by the local society to £25, and authorized the Government to pay to the society double the amount so subscribed, provided that the annual sum to be granted to each district should not exceed £200. Another Act, passed in 1845, gave Government aid to the extent of *treble* the amount of the local subscriptions, provided the amount so granted should not exceed £250, annually, in any one district.

After these Townships and County Agricultural Societies, thus helped on by the fostering hand of the Government, had been for a number of years in successful operation, it was felt that as the Province was becoming more settled and improved, and the means of intercommunication between the different districts better established, a Society, which should embrace the whole Province, and which should bring its leading agriculturists and the finest samples of its products periodically together to one place, ought to be established. In the *Cultivator* for June, 1843, this was strongly urged in a letter from Hon. Adam Fergusson, and the matter continued to be discussed in the pages of that journal and otherwise. On the 6th of November of that year, a public meeting was held in Toronto, at which a number of influential persons were present, and resolutions were passed in favour of the establishment of a Provincial Agricultural Association. This meeting, however, led to no immediate result, but in 1846 the matter was again taken up. On the 13th May of that year, at a meeting of the Home District Society, a resolution in favor of calling a general convention, with a view to establishing a Provincial Society, was brought forward by the President, E. W. Thomson, Esq., and unanimously adopted. This convention of delegates from the various Agricultural Societies of Upper Canada, assembled at Toronto on the 15th, 16th, and 17th July following, and again at Hamilton on the 17th August. At the meeting of the last named date, the following delegates were present:—Messrs. G. Crawford, Sheriff Conger, W. H. Wrighton, E. W. Thomson, W. G. Edmunson, J. Wetenhall, H. Moyle, Col. Burrowes, Col. Dixon, Allan Good, H. Parsons, David Christie, W. Miller, John Harland, James Cowan, Captain Purley, Geo. Brown, and

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114 Yonge Street, Toronto.

John Longworth. A constitution was agreed to, establishing a Provincial Agricultural Association for Canada West, the membership to be composed of persons subscribing annually five shillings and upwards. The Association was to be governed by delegates from the several District Agricultural Societies, and it was resolved that annual Provincial Fairs, or Exhibitions, should be held at such places as might from time to time be fixed upon. E. W. Thomson, Esq., was chosen the first President; John Wetenhall, Esq., and Sheriff Ruttan, Vice-Presidents; and W. G. Edmunson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. The meeting also resolved that the first annual show should be held at Toronto on the third Wednesday of October of that same year, 1846. Very little time was left for preparation, and much activity was displayed in advertising the exhibition, getting out handbills, &c. The first prizes were very respectable in amount, being £7 10s. for best aged Bull, £10 for best Stallion, £5 for best aged Ram, &c. For the second prizes, Agricultural Books were offered, and for the third prizes the Association's Diploma. The amount of the money prizes offered was £278, and adding the value of the books, the amount of the Prize List fell little short of £400—a very fair beginning. The Exhibition was held at Toronto, on the 21st and 22nd October, and the result equalled the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the movement. Upwards of 1,100 articles were entered for competition, and the cash premiums awarded amounted to £225; about £50 less than the amount offered (owing to the absence of full competition.) On the evening of the first day of the Exhibition, upwards of 200 gentlemen celebrated the event by a dinner in the old Government House, among those present being the President, E. W. Thomson, Esq., Chief Justice Robinson, Sheriff Ruttan, Justice Hagerman, Mayor Boulton, Hon. Adam Fergusson, Hon. James Crooks, Col. Marks, Sir Charles Chichester, Sheriff Jarvis, Hon. Robert Baldwin, M.P.P., J. H. Price, Esq., M.P.P., &c., &c. The first annual address was delivered on the following day to a large assemblage at the Government House. At the first annual meeting held on the same day, E. W. Thomson, Esq., was re-elected President, and the Hon. Adam Fergusson and Sheriff Ruttan were elected Vice-Presidents, and the next Annual Exhibition was appointed to be held at Hamilton.

The first year's balance sheet of the association was very favorable. Twenty-four life members paid the subscription of £2 10s. each, amounting to £60; 297 annual members paid 5s. each, amounting to £74 5s.; and a few others, sums varying from 10s. to 25s., amounting to £27 15s. The tickets sold at the gates amounted to £69 13s. 1½d. About £200 were received from District Societies, and the Canada Company gave a liberal donation of £50, of which £25 was to be "a prize for the next year for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the produce of the next year's crop of Canada West." The donation of £25 as a prize for 25 bushels of wheat has been repeated annually by the company, since the formation of the association. The whole receipts of the society for the year were £482 6s 10½d., and after paying premiums and the necessary expenses, the Treasurer had a balance in hand of £102 1s.

In July, 1847, the association was formally incorporated, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature then sitting at Montreal. The second Annual Exhibition was held at Hamilton on the 6th and 7th October, 1847, the

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ground selected for the Show being the then Race Course, about a mile from the town. The list of prizes was increased in value, of money and books, to about £750. The first day was devoted to the judging of stock, implements, &c., and during that day none but the judges, officers of the association and exhibitors were admitted. On the second day all members of the association and other visitors who paid at the gates were admitted. The influx of visitors into Hamilton was very great, but unfortunately the weather during the whole period of the Fair was most unpropitious, rain falling almost continuously during the whole time. Still, however, the Show was a successful one, and tended to increase the public confidence in the valuable results to be expected from the operations of the association. The number of entries was about 1,700, an increase of about 550 over the previous year. Mr. Clarkson Freeman of Flamboro' West, carried off the Canada Company's prize for wheat. The annual address was delivered by the President, E. W. Thomson, Esq. The Governor General, Lord Elgin, visited the Show, and spoke at the public dinner held on the evening of the second day. At the annual meeting, Hon. Adam Fergusson was appointed President for the ensuing year, Sheriff Ruttan, Senior Vice President, and John Wetenhall, Esq., Junior Vice President.

The Third Annual Exhibition was held at Cobourg on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October, 1848. The amount of prizes offered was £775, the premiums being all payable in money, and the diplomas, when given, being made to accompany the highest prizes, instead of the lowest. The weather at the commencement of the week was unpropitious, but in a pecuniary point of view and otherwise, the Exhibition was a successful one. The number of entries was about 1,500. The number of visitors was computed at 6,000 or 7,000; and the sale of tickets for admission at the gates produced £152 5s. 7½d. The Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat was again carried off by Mr. Clarkson Freeman, of Flamboro' West. Sheriff Ruttan was elected President, and George Buckland, Esq., Secretary, in place of Mr. Edmunson, who had removed to the States.

The Fourth Provincial Exhibition was held at Kingston, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of September, 1849. The premium list was very considerably extended, the value of the prizes offered amounting to nearly £1,500. The association were enabled to be thus liberal, by having received an annual grant from the Government of £250, and a special grant of £350 to provide for outstanding liabilities. The City of Kingston and the Midland District had also subscribed £600 for the purposes of the Show. The weather was agreeable, and on Wednesday the number of visitors was 5,000 or 6,000, and on Thursday still greater. Professor J. W. Johnston, of Edinburgh, delivered an Address on Thursday evening. The number of entries was 1429, and the amount of prizes awarded, £700, only half the amount offered, a result due to the absence of full competition. John Wetenhall, Esq., M. P. P., was appointed President for the ensuing year, and T. G. Ridout, Esq., Treasurer.

In 1850, the prize list amounted to £1,276 11s. 9d., the Government having made a grant of £600 to the Association. The Exhibition was held at Niagara, on the 18th, 19th and 20th September, on a site between the town and Steamboat Landing. The weather was favorable, with the excep-

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tion of a rainy forenoon on Thursday, the principal day of the Show Number of entries, 1,638. Prizes awarded, £950. Mr. David Christie, of Dumfries, got the Canada Company's prize for wheat, for which there had been twenty one entries. The annual Address was delivered by J. B. Marks, Esq., that duty devolving upon him as first Vice President, in consequence of the death of the President, Mr. Wetenhall. Mr. Marks was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. R. L. Denison, Treasurer.

On the 10th of August, 1850, an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature "to establish a Board of Agiculture in Upper Canada," for the purpose of collecting and disseminating statistical and other useful information concerning the agricultural interest and resources of the country, one of the duties of the Board being to prepare a plan for establishing an experimental or illustrative farm, in connection with the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Toronto. The members of the Board, seven in number, besides two *ex officio* members, (the Inspector General and the Professor of Agriculture) are elected by the Directors of County Agricultural Societies, two retiring annually. The seven members first elected were Hon. Adam Fergusson, and Messrs. E. W. Thomson, H. Ruttan, R. L. Denison, David Christie, J. B. Marks, and John Harland. The Board met in Toronto, July 4th, 1851, and among other business, resolved to offer four prizes of £20, £15, £10 and £5, for the four best Agricultural County Reports, to be sent in by the 1st April 1852. They also selected a site for an experimental farm on the University grounds.

The Exhibition of 1851 was held at Brockville, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th September. Value of Prizes offered, £1254 9s. 3d; awarded, £805 18s. 9d., number of entries, 1466. T. C. Street, Esq., of Niagara Falls, was elected President for the following year. Only two Reports coming within the conditions of the prizes offered by the Board of Agriculture, were sent in, and these,—written by Mr. John Harland, of Guelph, and Mr. William Hutton, of Belleville, respectively—received the first two prizes.

In January, 1852, the chair of Agriculture in the University of Toronto was filled by the appointment of George Buckland, Esq. The Exhibition of that year was held at Toronto, on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th September, and was greatly more successful than any which had preceded it, the number of entries being 3048, or more than double the number of the preceding year. The number of visitors on the grounds, which were situated to the West of the College Avenue, were estimated to have been 30,000 on Thursday, the principal day of the fair. The premiums offered, amounted to £1479 9s. 9d., those awarded, to £1228 5s. Wm. Matthie, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year. In the early part of that year, a new department had been added to the Provincial Government, under the name of the "Bureau of Agriculture," Hon. Malcolm Cameron being the first incumbent of the new office.

The Exhibition of 1853 was held at Hamilton, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th October. Amount of prizes offered, £1602 10s. 9d.; awarded, £1323 6s. 3d.; number of entries, 2820. Sheriff Treadwell, in the absence of Mr. Matthie, from severe indisposition, delivered the annual address, and was himself elected President for the following year.

The ninth Annual Exhibition was held at London, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, September 1854. On Thursday, as many as 25,000 persons were

present, and on that day the Show Ground was visited by the Governor General, Lord Elgin. The number of entries was 2933; amount of premiums offered £1794 0s. 0d., awarded £1356 17s. 6d. David Christie, Esq., M. P. P., was elected President.

The Exhibition of 1855 was held at Cobourg, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th October. Amount of premiums offered £2304 1s. 6d; awarded £1735 8s. 6d; number of entries, 3077. The Canada Company's Prize of £25 for wheat was awarded to Mr. W. F. Weese, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward County, Baron de Longueuil was elected president. On Friday the Exhibition grounds were visited by the new Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, and in the evening a dinner was given to His Excellency by the Local Committee, at the Globe Hotel.

The Exhibition of 1856 took place at Kingston, on September 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th. Number of entries, 3,791; amount of prizes offered, £2,309 12s. 6d.; Prizes awarded, £1,699 17s. 6d. Winner of Canada Company's prize, Mr. Russell Smith, Burford, Brant. Geo. Alexander, Esq., of Woodstock, was elected President.

The Twelfth Annual Provincial Exhibition was held at Brantford on September 29th and 30th, October 1st and 2nd, 1857. Number of entries, 4,337, or *four* times the number at the first Exhibition in 1846; amount of prizes offered, £2,517 17s. 0d.; awarded, £2,046 10s. 0d., about *eight* times the amount awarded in 1846. The winner of the Canada Company's prize for wheat was Mr. John Brown, Burford, Brant, the same township as grew the prize wheat of the previous year. The cash receipts at this Show were about £2,000. In the year 1857, the amounts subscribed by the County and Township Agricultural Societies, reached the sum of £6,239 6s. 4d., and the amounts granted them by Government, £8,516 17s. 6d.

The thirteenth Annual Provincial Exhibition was appointed to be held at Toronto on September 28, 29, 30 and October 1, 1858, the sum guaranteed by the city and county in aid of the association being £2,000. The Officers of the association for the present year, are, D. B. Stevenson. President; Wm. Fergusson and John Wade, Vice Presidents; R. L. Denison, Treasurer; Professor Buckland, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and Wm. Edwards, Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Secretaries; Hugh C. Thomson, Recording Secretary. The Members of the Board of Agriculture, are, E. W. Thomson, President, H. Ruttan, R. L. Denison, Hon. Adam Fergusson, J. B. Marks, D. Christie, M. P. P., Asa A. Burnham, Geo. Alexander; Hon John Ross, Minister of Agriculture; Professor Buckland, Secretary; D. B. Stevenson, President of the Provincial Agricultural Association; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education; W. B. Jarvis and Dr. Beatty, President and Vice-President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. The members of the Toronto local committee are, W. H. Boulton, Mayor; Joseph Hartman, M. P. P., Warden of York and Peel; F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff; J. E. Pell, President of Toronto Mechanics' Institute; Hon. Geo. Brown, M. P. P., and J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., members for the city; W. McDougall, M. P. P.; Aldermen Read, Boomer, Brunel, Ritchey, and Carr; A Shaw, G. T. Denison, J. D. Humphreys, Geo. Leslie, Professor Wilson, Rev. Dr. McCaul, and Samuel Walton.

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The Board of Arts and Manufactures, established by Act of Parliament last year, as an institution analogous to the Board of Agriculture, has its rooms in a building on King Street, adjoining Mr. J. E. Pell's. Mr. W. Edwards is the Secretary. In one of the rooms are models of all the inventions patented in Canada for some years back, a list of which is given below, kindly furnished by the Secretary. The rooms are open to the public, and inventors will find pleasure in inspecting the various models. There are also about 250 large volumes, containing specifications of English patents from 1852 to 1856 inclusive; of these 115 are volumes of plates. The Board of Agriculture have their rooms in the same building.

MODELS OF INVENTIONS patented in Canada, and now on Exhibition at the Rooms of the "Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada," No. 79 King Street West.

CLASSIFICATION.

	No. of Models		No. of Models
1. Agricultural Implements...	82	9. Marine models.....	9
2. Cooking Apparatus.....	9	10. Musical Instruments.....	4
3. Chemical and Medicinal preparation	6	11. Miscellaneous	44
4. Construction of Buildings and other structures, and materials used.....	20	12. Pumps and Fire Engines...	6
5. Domestic Utensils	28	13 Railway and Locomotive Improvements	30
6. Dairy Utensils.....	19	14. Sleigh, Carriages and Carriage Gear.....	16
7. Hydraulics	15	15. Steam Engines and Machinery for Manufacturing purposes	78
8. Heating and ventilating apparatus	8		

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Bingham's Plough.
Brown's Seed Sower.
Bowen's Scourer and Separator.
Brown's Chaff Cutter.
Bingham's Plough. (2.)
Burrow's Oscillating Harrow.
Bay's Plough.
Bresees Tooth Rake.
Cudney's Vegetable Cutter.
Clarke's Pulverizer.
Caut's Root Cutting Machine.
Canadian Combination Plough.
Dewitt's Farrow Wheels.
Fell's Seed Machine.
French's Straw Cutter.
Gould's Turnip Digger.
Gould's Horse Rake.
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Going's Speed Wheel.
Gattis' Cleaning and Scouring Wheat Machine.
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Webster's Bee House.
Wood & Beemer's Photographs in Oil.

12. *Pumps and Fire Engines.*

Barnes' Pump.
Dennis' Lifting Pump.
Monger & Harris' Improved Pump.
Ross' Pump and Fire Engine.
Vaudley's Centre Force and Suction Pump.
Whitney's Rotary Fire Engine.

13. *Railway and Locomotive Improvements.*

Braid's Spark Arrester.
Bowman's Car Wheel.
Crawford's Machine for arresting Railway Trains.
Egan's Car Journal Oiler.
Forbes' Railway Switch.
Fitzgibbon's Rail.
Fox's Apparatus for Railroad Switching.
Fox's Switches.
Hickok's Car Coupler.
Huckett's Improved Light for R. R. Switches.
Hudsan's Fastener for Car Seats.
McDonald's Improved Axle Box.
Marks' Spark Arrester.
McNab's Horizontal Car Coupler.
Messor's Self-acting Car Coupler.
Matthews' Improved Locomotive Engine.
Miller's Railway Brake.
McDougall's Oil Box for Cars.
Ord's Rail Road Car Brake.
Osgood's Safety Car Seat.

MORETON LODGE FARM,

NEAR GUELPH, C. W.

Mr. STONE has arranged for his

ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

TO BE HELD ON

Wednesday, the 13th Oct., 1858,

When will be offered about TWENTY Imported and pure bred

COTSWOLD RAMS,

FLOCK OF IMPORTED AND PURE BRED

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

Consisting of:—

NINE RAMS, TWENTY-ONE EWES, & TWENTY-ONE LAMBS.

The aged Ram was awarded First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Brantford, in 1857, of $48, being imported since previous Show.

BY PERMISSION,

Two Leicester and Three Cross Breed SHEARLING RAMS,

Upwards of Fifty imported and pure bred Berkshire and small white breed of PIGS, of different ages.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock to the minute.

TERMS:—Under $20, Cash; $20 to $50, three months; over $50, six months credit on approved Notes with Interest, or a discount of 10 per cent. per annum for Cash.

Guelph is on the Grand Trunk, and the Guelph and Galt Railway connects with the Great Western, affording easy way of conveyance.

W. S. G. KNOWLES, *Auctioneer.*

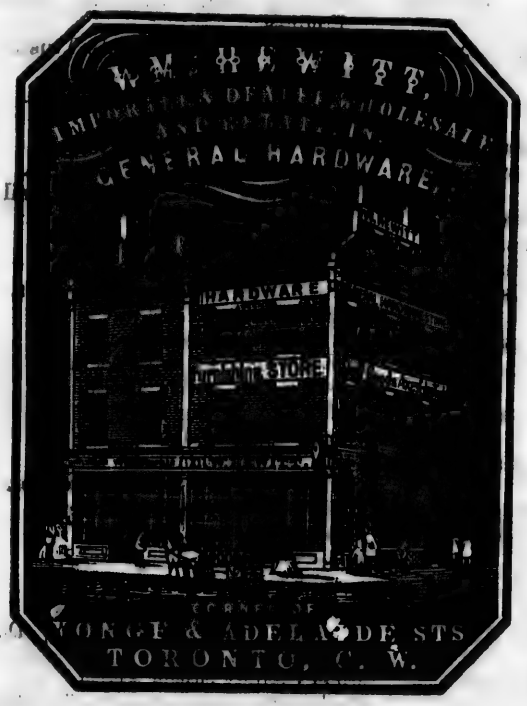
Porter's Self-acting Rail Road Gate.
Strickland's Car Coupler.
Trudeau's Improved Railway Carriage.
Tate's Safety Car Link.
Taylor's Car Coupler.
Thomas' Snow Exterminator.
Webster's Improved Car Link and Draw Car.
Yates' Fire Box for Locomotives.
Yates' Railway Crossings.
Yates' Fire Grate, &c., for Locomotive and Steam Engines.

14. *Sleighs, Carriages, and Carriage Gear.*

Chesley's Improved Carriage Construction.
Delany's Buggy—Spring and Gear.
Dorion's Race Cutter.
Higley's Improved Carriage Spring.
Hayden's Improved Fastening for Wheels.
Hayden's Improved Hub.
Huckok's Improved Hub.
Moore's Self-acting Cart.
Murdock's Single Tree.
Murdock's Axle and Springs.
Murgatroyd's Improved Carriage.
Murdock's Compound Carriage.
Murdock's Running Gear for Vehicles.
Rice's Carriage Spring.
Thomas' Self-Oiling Box for Hubs.
Wilkinson's Buggy with Elongated Springs.

15. *Steam Engines and Machinery for Manufacturing Purposes.*

Adams' Semi-Revolving Engine.
Aubins' Retort for making Gas.
Bruce's Apparatus for making Animal Manure.
Bauman's Cider Mill and Press.
Bowan's Reaction Feed Works.
Beach's Horsepower for Boring Wells.
Beverly's Shingle Cutting Machine.
Curtis' Machine for Clamping Doors.
Campbell's Portable Forge.
Cummings' Slide Valve for Steam Engines.
Craig's Spinner and Double Twister.
Cole's Plumb and Level.
Dick's (Rev. R.) Paging Machine.
Emerson's Eccentric Press.
Emery's Eave Trough Press.
Fuller's (T. J.) Knitting Machine.
Fitzpatrick's Feeder for Nail Machine.
Gilbert's Steam Sawyer.
Gill's Steam Engine
Gill's Cut Off and Expansion Gear.
Gould's Planing Machine.
Gettet's Shingle Machine.
Hysert's and Tanner's Saw Mill.
Harkins' Self-Acting Lathe.
Huff's Dovetailing Machine.
Hunt's Uiversal Joint.
Jewell's Oakum Picker.
Kellum's Plough Castings Grinder.
Kelly's Stave Dressing Machine.
Kendall's Shingle Machine.
Lettoré's Sewing Machine.
Lees' Knitting Machine.
Lees' Double Knitting Loom.
Lemine's Buffs for Polishing Daguereotype Plates.
Miller's Safety Steam Alarm.
Machine for accelerating the Tanning of Hides.
Marsh's Gas Renevator.
Manning's Machine for Cutting out Heads of Barrels.
McFaddin's Boot Cramping Machine.
McLelland's Rail Making Machine.
Mallard's Improvement in Boiler Feeder and Steam Alarm.
Might's Portable Saw Mill.
Murchall's Machine for Working Irregular Surfaces.
McCuag's Bonnet Pressing Machine.
Merritt's Improved Gig and Carriage for Saw Mills.
Noble's Revolving Roller Box.
Ord's Machine for Screwing Bolts.
Overholt's Sawing Machine.
Phillips' Machine for Stuffing Sausages.



Wallace's Planes.

SPEAR, AND JACKSON'S AND SORBY'S

EDGE TOOLS.

FLINT'S MILL, MULEY, AND CIRCULAR

SAWS.

Saw Shafts and Turning Lathes.

WARRANTED

Chopping Axes.

SCALES, PLATFORM AND COUNTER.

Jeffery's Ball Valve PUMPS.

Locks, Hinges and Screws.

Nails, Glass, Putty, and White Lead.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons'

CUTLERY.

Electro-Plate & Britannia METAL WARE.

Block Tin and Enamelled HOLLOW WARE.

Books and Stationery for Real Estate.

A Person retiring from business is desirous to dispose of a valuable Stock of Books and Stationery, in one Lot, for good Real Estate, at a fair valuation. Any party wishing to make such an exchange may address, post paid, with name and description of property, to Box No. 57, Toronto Post Office.

P.S.—A set of Bookbinders' Tools—estimated value about $400—for sale on the same conditions.

Drugs, Medicines, Glassware, &c., &c.

TO be Sold, at a bargain for Cash, good Negotiable Notes, or acceptable Real Property, the balance of a Drug Establishment recently closed.

Parties desiring to purchase or exchange may address, post paid, to Box No. 1180, Toronto Post Office.

Toronto, 18th Sept., 1858.

Parson's Brick Machine.
Parson's Beer Machine.
Richard's Sawing Machine
Rodier's Wood Sawing Machine.
Rodier's Saw Mill.
Rolland's Paste Kneading Machine, by Chs. Lindsay.
Sidey's Wind Power.
Smith's Improved Carriage for Saw Mills.
Stephen's Marine Governor.
Stone's Steam Engine.
Steer's Machine for Manufacturing Leather Bark Extract, &c.
Sargeant's Victoria Loom.
Scovell's Cider Press and Mill.
Tanner's Steam Engine Boiler.
Tupper's Shingle Machine.
Towers' Windlass and Pall Box.
Tarbell's Horizontal Wind Mill.
Tomkins' Mill Stones.
Thompson's Method of Hanging Muly Saw.
Thirkall's Sawing Machine.
Tuttle's Augur Handle.
Wallbridge's New Method of Bending Timber.
Waterous' Improved Circular Saw Mill.
Willard's Iron and Stone Polishing Machine.
Williston's Machine for Bending Rails.
Wait's Barrel Machine.
Wilder's Planing Machine.
Waterous' Machine for making Nuts and Washers.

Encourage Canadian Literature!

"FROM GRAVE TO GAY."

JUST PUBLISHED,

TALES, SKETCHES & LYRICS,

BY THE REV. R. J. MacGEORGE,

STREETSVILLE, C. W.

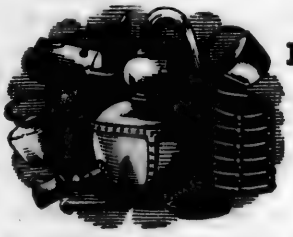
264 pp., 12mo.—Price $1 in Cloth.—Toronto, WIMAN & Co.

THIS work, by the well known Editor of the "Streetsville Review", has received the universal commendation of the Canadian Press.—Visitors cannot better invest a dollar than its purchase, as they will get an excellet work, got up in the best style of art, and at the same time encourage Home Literature.

For sale by all the Booksellers.

H. G. BOOTH,

Coppersmith, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Brass, Lead, and Zinc Worker.



181, Yonge St., TORONTO, C. W.

MANUFACTURES to order Brewing Coppers, Refrigerators, Worms, Stills, Pipes for Steam Engines, &c., and every other description of

COPPERWORK,

Metal Roofing, Cornice, Guttering, and Conductor Pipes, put up in the most approved manner.

The largest and best assortment of Planished, Japanned, Stamped, and Common

TINWARE

in the City always on hand at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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To Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Publishers, and others.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute views of Buildings, Landscapes, Portraits, Book Illustrations, Show Cards, Plans, and every description of Lithography of any size, plain, tinted, or in any number of colors in the highest style of Art.

Specimens may be seen in the Exhibition.

FULLER & BENCKE,
Lithographers,
Victoria Hall, Melinda Street,
Toronto, C. W.

HOTELS.

THE ROSSIN HOUSE.

The Rossin House, opened last year, from its capacity, and the completeness of its arrangements for accommodating travellers and permanent boarders in the most perfect style of modern hotel-keeping, has superseded and shut up nearly the whole of the other first-class hotels of the City. It is situated at the corner of King and York streets, and is among the chief architectural ornaments of the City. It was built for the Messrs. Rossin at a cost, including land, of £55,000. The building is five stories in height faced with white pressed brick, with substantial dressings of Ohio freestone, handsome iron pillars, cornices, and balconies—the frontage on King street being 202 feet 5 inches, and on York street 151 feet 10 inches. The ground floor comprises a number of handsome shops, varying from 14 to 23 feet in width, and 50 to 60 feet in depth, each elegantly furnished with large plate glass windows, and having a cellar attached. The offices of the hotel are also on the ground floor. The main entrance, 20 feet wide, is on York street. The whole number of rooms for the reception of boarders, exclusive of reading-rooms and the principal parlors, is about 220, and during the exhibition the proprietors will be able to accommodate as many as 500 guests. Fare $2.50 per day.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

Among the many deserving hotels of this City, none possesses more intrensic merit than this home. It was opened some five years since by Mr. A. F. Pearson, who conducted it to the satisfaction of his patrons until last spring, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Walker & Paterson, who have refitted and refurnished it, in all those details which add so much to the comfort and pleasure to its inmates. It contains about 90 rooms, many of which are spacious. The dining-room is 60 feet long and 30 broad, capable of seating quite 200 persons. Centrally situated, fronting on both Yonge and Front Streets, in the vicinity of the docks, and in the immediate neighborhood of Railroads, Steamboats, &c., &c., the American Hotel, under the management of Messrs. W. & P., is one of the most comfortable and "home like" establishments in Western Canada. Board per day, $2. Can accommodate 150 guests.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL.

Situated on Wellington Street, is a comfortable, quiet house, where the charges are moderate and the accommodations good. Mr. Inglis is the proprietor.

THE ROBINSON HOUSE.

This is a private hotel on Bay Street, near King, at which the guest may be assured of every comfort. It is a favorite boarding house, and for those who have to stay any length of time in town, and who do not wish to encounter the formality and bustle of the regular hotel, we can cheerfully recommend this house. It is conveniently situated, large and commodious, containing some forty-eight bed rooms, and is in every way a comfortable home, Presided over by Mr. John Montgomery, whose experience and well known urbanity are a sufficient guarantee for the comfort of his guests.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR & CO.,

17, KING STREET WEST,

Booksellers, Stationers, Bookbinders, and Print-sellers,

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ACCOUNT BOOKS OF ANY PATTERN OF RULING AND BINDING.

Country Booksellers supplied on favorable terms.

Toronto, September, 1858.

S. P. COLEMAN,

LONDON PRACTICAL HATTER AND FURRIER,

King street West,

OPPOSITE THE GLOBE OFFICE.

☞ **Cash paid for Raw Furs.**

There are many other very comfortable hotels which our limited space prevents us from detailing. We believe there is no city on the continent of its size which is pestered with so many saloons and taverns, and if the morals and habits of our people were to be judged by this criterion, the stranger would form a very unfavorable and unjust opinion.

Among these saloons, however, there are some worthy of particular mention, and none more so than the

TERRAPIN, LATE ST. NICHOLAS.

King Street, between Church and Toronto Streets. It is a large and superbly furnished establishment with all the appliances for comfort and luxury. The choicest viands are here prepared, and the most tempting liquids distilled. No attention is wanting on the part of the proprietors, Messrs. CARLISLE & MCCONKEY, to make the place a popular resort, and we are glad to know that they are succeeding so well. In connection with the saloon there is an excellent Cigar and Tobacco establishment, under the proprietorship of Mr. SPOONER, where may be had all grades and descriptions of the "soothing herb," and where you will be met with the greatest courtesy and attention.

Another establishment in the city, deservedly popular, known as the

APOLLO SALOON AND CONCERT ROOM,

on King Street, deserves mention. The saloon is comfortably fitted up, and provided with private rooms, &c. In connection with the saloon is an excellent CONCERT ROOM, which is open every night for the performance of NEGRO MINSTRELSY, comic and sentimental singing, &c. The performances are on the whole excellent, Mr. Burgess and Mr. Den Thompson—the one as a negro preformer, and the other as a "broth of a boy," from the Emerald Isle,—are inimitable in their way. The price of admission is 12½ cents, which entitles the visitor to a refreshment ticket which procures him a smoke or a drink. The place is well worthy of a visit.

This brings us to mention among the few permanent amusements of our city, that most important resort, viz:

THE ROYAL LYCEUM.

This Theatre, although small, and since the hard times commenced, has not met with the encouragement its management merited, is an exceedingly pleasant resort. Mr. NICKINSON, the Lessee and Managor, is a first rate actor, and among the stock there are some equally good in their line, Mr. Petrie especially is popular, Mr. Marlowe, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Marlowe, and Miss Frost are all excellent. These with a regular succession of stars in the theatrical firmament, make up a good company sufficient for the representation of the general run of pieces. The performances are always charactarized by morality and good breeding, and we can safely recommand the Theatre to the kind patronage of our readers.

THE NEW PATENT

COTTAGE PIANO FORTE,

WILLIAM MATTHEWS,

INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

58, Elm Street, Toronto, C. W., (from London, England,)

And for many years in business, both in Hamilton and Toronto, wherein his time and attention are devoted to the improvement and manufacture of Cottage Piano Fortes to suit the extremes of this climate—has much satisfaction in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has at length succeeded in making several most important improvements, which he is confident will insure to this most useful and elegant of all musical Instruments a strength and durability heretofore unattainable, while for sweetness and brilliancy of tone and elasticity of touch, W. M. will challenge its being equalled by any Cottage Piano Forte of either foreign or home manufacture.

The Patent Cottage Piano Forte possesses the following advantages, (thereby rendering it superior to the Square) viz: its elegance of form and variety of design, compactness of size combined with greater power and purity of tone. W. M. while giving his unceasing attention to the materials and mechanism of Instruments of this description, and in order to meet the exigencies of a large class of musicians in the present times, has paid a due regard to the resources and convenience of all classes, and is happy to state that he is enabled to supply the above Instruments at prices such as to defy competitiou, which the following list will show, viz:

The Patent Cottage Piano Forte, in solid Walnut front; compass, 6¼ octaves, with the Patent Metallic equal tension and string plates and iron bracing, price			£45
Do.	with cylinder fall fret work, octagon legs; 6¼ octaves		£55
Do.	in Rosewood; compass, 6⅓ octaves		£65
Do.	in do	elegant feet, with octagon legs; 6⅓ octaves	£70
Do.	in do	carved trusses, elegant fret work, &c; 6⅓ oct.	£80
Do.	in do	compass, 7 octaves	£75
Do.	in do	carved trusses &c.; compass, 7 octaves	£85

The above Piano Forte may be seen at the Exhibition in Toronto.

N.B.—The above Patent can be applied to all Cottage Piano Fortes at a reasonable charge.

Tuning and Repairing personally attended to.

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